

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YANBEI GROUND FORCES RESERVE DIVISION

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in chinese 10 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Lin Peirong [2651 1014 2837] and Li Weixiang [2621 4850 4161]: "Some Information Concerning the Yanbei Reserve Division; Goodbye 'Old Sleeve'"]

[Text] Editor's Note: During the past year, the reserve forces have emerged as a new army in the alignment of China's armed forces. In order to introduce this force to a broad mass of readers, and answer some questions from everyone who expressed interest, this column will publish a series of installments relating some information obtained on a visit to the Yanbei Reserve Division.

On New Year's Eve, the snow fell in big flakes, covering the strategic point of Yanbei, turning it into a stretch of silver sea. We trudged along the road through the snow, and arrived at the headquarters building of the Yanbei Army Reserve Division. The tense orderly work environment here causes one to pause as would a cold hip in the air. But upon entering the conference room, one is immediately aware of the dedication such leading comrades as Yang Dezh, Zhang Aiping, and Qin Jiwei [4440 1015 0251] have for this unit. Department Head Zhang Aiping has written four large characters there, "The New Army at the Gate of Yan." Poetic and written in one line, it invites us to seek other connotations and extensions.

The Yanbei Reserve Division came into being in the 1980s, a new type of unit that was at once agricultural, industrial, and military--the first of its kind. As such, it is undoubtedly the symbol of a historic step forward in the buildup of China's reserve forces. However, when reserve forces are mentioned, people often link them together in their minds with the "old sleeves," i.e., outmoded equipment. When we made the trek to where this unit was stationed, the rows of heavy-caliber cannon, of awesome tanks and armored cars, made it seem as if we had come upon a modernized regular army division. With pride in his voice, a division leader said, "Our light and heavy weaponry can in general be compared to that of the regular army divisions! We not only have the new model infantry weapons currently being used in the Chinese Army, we also have large-caliber howitzers, cannon, antiaircraft artillery, rocket launchers, tanks, transport vehicles and command cars. These weapons are all in the hands of well-trained men.

Someday at the Gate of Yan, this ancient battlefield, there will surely rise once again a force for China, so that this mystical piece of earth will take on still more magical colors!"

And it is precisely to do this that the division's officers and men have had to overcome massive difficulties, work out training reforms, and gradually make the transition from training that is purely technical in nature to training that combines technology with tactics. Every special type of unit has come up to the standards needed to "move out, march on, and strike accurately."

When "steel" is combined with steel, a new type of iron-and-steel division is forged. When this division was on maneuvers, several images were etched onto the mind like photographs: as two signal flares rise high into the sky, a group of tanks moves out with a frightening roar, and rumble their way to an assembly point. "Boom! Boom! Boom!"...The tanks' roaring cannon spurt out tongues of fire, instantly smoke billows all around, and only their concentrated fire can be seen. The "enemy" tanks are destroyed at once; one of the firing tanks has scored 12 hits on the targets...

Outsiders find it hard to believe that such successful firing is the work of reserve forces! Observers cannot help but open wide their eyes, gaze down on the open country, with smoke from the weapons swirling about and the motors roaring, and think: what an awesome force, how grand and heroic!

Goodbye "old sleeve!"

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RESULTS AFTER 1 YEAR OF CONTRACT POL SUPPLY

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 24 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Wang Yihua [3769 5030 5478]: "A Savings of 70,000 Tons of Oil; Ground Forces Contract Oil Supply Accomplishes This in One Year"]

[Text] Over the past year, the Chinese Army has carried out a reform of the oil supply system for ground forces which featured a contract system. How has it gone? Zhang Hongsheng [1728 1347 3932], deputy director of the General Oil Logistics Department, here for the General Oil Logistics Storage Conference, stated happily that the ground forces last year economized on over 70,000 tons of oil. This was done in all situations in which oil is used--guaranteed training, combat readiness, daily living, construction, etc. This savings in oil also cut military spending by 35 million yuan.

For a long time, the Chinese Army's oil supply was furnished under a system of "reimbursement." The annual demand for oil in addition to the considerable amount purchased by quota, both aggravated the contradictions of the national energy crisis and increased military expenditures.

Because of the contractual oil supply system being implemented at the beginning of last year, supply quotas were reduced 8 percent from years past. In the course of implementation, some units selected quotas which were handed down in one package as a one-time, final measure. Some units implemented responsibility systems whereby senior officers contracted to supply individuals, organizations contracted to supply units, and units contracted to supply the rank-and-file. There were also units which instituted award systems for economizing on oil, which determined missions, mileage, consumption amounts and savings. Many units found that the series of measures they had selected led to a considerable decrease in consumption: For example, the Second Artillery of the Guangzhou and Jinan Military Regions found that their actual oil consumption was 3.1 to 3.5 percent lower than the stipulated quota.

Deputy Director Zhang said that this year, all three branches of the armed forces--the Army, Navy and Air Force--will completely adopt the contract system for supplying oil. At present, based on supply standards, the year's contract quotas will reward economizing, and a start will be made on implementing a system which does not recompense overspending.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RESERVE UNIT ORGANIZATION, TRAINING

'3 Integrations' Advocated

Shenyang DONGBEI MINBING [NORTHEAST MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 4 Sep 86 p 19

[Article by Wang Yulin [3769 3768 2651], commander of the Dalian Military Subdistrict: "My Views on the Question of the Organization of Militia"]

[Text] Whether the organization of the militia is scientific and rational, has a direct bearing on military and political training in peacetime and troop mobilization in wartime. Therefore, it is necessary to explore this question. This article contains some of my views on the question of militia organization, and I hope everybody will discuss them.

In organizing the militia, generally speaking, both quantity and quality must be considered; it must be convenient for military and political training and for combat readiness and sentry duty in peacetime, and also must in wartime make possible rapid mobilization, swift expansion of garrison units, as well as coordination with garrison units in the fulfillment of operational missions. Specifically speaking, it should effect the "three integrations."

First, integrate the organization of the militia with the task of wartime troop mobilization. Speaking of one area, we must, based on the task of troop mobilization in wartime, make a comprehensive study of, and devise strategies for, the organization of the militia. In the tasks of distributing core members of the militia after the reduction in quantity, we should refer to the combat readiness status, economic conditions, and population proportions, and adopt the method of assigning more to the coastal areas and key cities and relatively less to the in-depth areas, so that the distribution tends to be more rational and the burdens tend to be more balanced. The specific idea is: The cities should, based on the requirements for city defense operations, focus on antiaircraft gun, antiaircraft machinegun, signal, chemical defense, and other specialized arms with complex skills. Islands should, based on the amount needed to replenish each service arm in the wartime mobilization of garrison units, have a matching or semimatching organization, and in peacetime the regular units should give the militia matching training. Coastline areas should, based on the requirements for emergency mobilization of garrison units, appropriately organize more service arms needed for the expansion of garrison units when war is about to break out, especially more infantry, so

that there will be an integration with peacetime combat readiness and sentry duty. In-depth areas should, with the county as the unit, focus on organizing arms at the regiment level and below of the newly formed corps and divisions. The military subdistrict should give comprehensive consideration to the soldiers with specialized skills at the division level and above and, within the scope of the entire subdistrict, organize the militia and integrate the work of conscription and demobilization, setting up certain bases of reserves of soldiers with specialized skills in order to improve the speciality matching rate of wartime mobilization.

Second, integrate the organization of militia with the organization of reserve units. Some comrades think that in the future the counties and districts that are charged with the task of forming reserve units will, in principle, not train militia and that their organizing of militia will also be nominal. Therefore, they advocate that reserve duty only be organized in some factories and mines or townships (towns), which will not organize militia. I think that this is impossible, because it would be unfavorable, from the organizational standpoint, to the "perfection of the system of integrating militia with reserve duty." It would be unfavorable for balancing the burden between the enterprise and the township (town), and would be even more unfavorable for laying up reserve troops. The solution is to appropriately enlarge the range of forming reserve units. Within the scope of a county or district, we should strive to have the townships in the rural areas organize reserve duty, and in the cities have 90 percent of the enterprises organize reserve duty. Looking at the situation in organizing Dalian's antiaircraft gun reserve division, generally it was found to be fairly suitable for a specially large factory or mine with 10,000 people or more to come up with one to two companies, for a large factory or mine to come up with about one company, and for a medium-sized factory or mine to come up with one to two platoons. For the proportion of reserve duty men to core members of the militia, for the most part 1:2 to 1:4 were found suitable. The purpose of enlarging the range of organizing reserve duty is to put reserve duty in the militia organization, put reserve soldiers with specialized skills in the militia with specialized skills, and thus further perfect the system of integrating the militia with reserve duty. In this way, not only can prominence be given to key points and a good grasp be gotten on the building of reserve units, but also militia organizations can act as the second echelon for reserve units (fendui), and undertake the task of replenishing and laying up reserve personnel. That is to say, every year, when there is a reorganization, we could as much as possible put those youths who qualify to join the reserves, but who because of the restrictions of proportion cannot be put on reserve duty, into the militia organizations, so that they will take part in certain activities and receive the necessary education. With regard to those fighters who after receiving military training are withdrawn from reserve units, if they have not exceeded the maximum age limit they should also be recruited into militia organizations. Thus, even if the militia does not engage in any large-scale training, the reserve duty will constantly increase the number of the militia, and give the militia organizations a certain military quality. When necessary the militia organization will be given a short period of refresher training, and it will quickly become a contingent with a certain operational capability.

Third, integrate the militia organization with peacetime training. During the current adjustment of militia organizations, consideration must be given to the demand for soldiers with key specialized skills in future training. At the same time, the training must embody the principle of balanced burdens. I think that we should expand the scope in forming and the number of soldiers with specialized skills, and change the past situation in which in rural areas there were few and scattered soldiers of this type and it was difficult to organize training. For the convenience of centralizing and organizing training and of laying up troops, specifically speaking, we can in accordance with the service arms and their number needed at the regimental level, divide an area into certain sectors. Each sector would be composed of one or several adjacent townships (towns), which would be training and reserve centers for a certain service arm, thereby making organizing training, laying up, and mobilizing a coordinated process. Besides organizing training for soldiers with one specialized skill, each sector should organize a balanced number of infantry fendui. In peacetime, only soldiers with specialized skills would be trained; before the infantry went into battle it would be given a short period of training so that it could perform its battle mission. Looking at the situation in our Dalian area, in accordance with the present type and number of military equipment, the number of soldiers with specialized skills at the regiment level and below is one-third of the total number of militia, and can satisfy the requirement for wartime mobilization. Because there is now a very small number of equipment for them, for the soldier with specialized skills at the division level and above only several factories and mines where conditions are good or townships (towns) can be selected to set up training centers which train a batch of backbone elements with specialized skills to become a backbone force for wartime mobilization. Following the constant improvement of militia weapons and equipment and their measured development, we will gradually basically satisfy the need for wartime mobilization.

Dual Leadership System

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 8, 10 Aug 86 p 15

[Article by the Cadre Office of the Political Department in the Guizhou Provincial Military District: "The Question of Coordinating the Building of Reserve Units"]

[Text] A reserve unit is a paramilitary organization under the dual leadership of the local party committee and government and the higher-level military organization. Our goal is to build it into a reserve force that can be drawn out, that can be set in motion, and that has combat effectiveness, and also to make it become a vital new force in socialist economic construction. To achieve this goal, good coordination is particularly needed. The reserve unit along with the military subdistrict and armed forces department must implement the dual leadership system, subordinate themselves to the overall situation in state economic construction, and vigorously and vividly be good "staff officers" for the local party committee and government. Militia work is the foundation of reserve unit work, and the quality of reserve units awaits the improvement of the quality of militia. This characteristic determines the coordinated relationship in which the two complement each other, and much of their work can be organically combined. For example, the readjustment of the

reserve unit personnel can be combined with the reorganization of militia, the training of reserve units can be combined with the military training of militia, the building of the reserve units' warehouses and training bases can be combined with the building of the militia's warehouses and training bases, and so forth.

When our province was forming ground forces reserve divisions, in order to solve the problem of reasonable burdens, it built the reserve regiments within the scope of two to three counties. This kind of transcounty system of organization forms a complex relationship in the system of organization between county and county, unit and unit. It requires that we take effective measures to coordinate well all sides. First, there should be good vertical coordination, that is, through intervention by the higher level's party committee, government, and military organization, directly effect centralized, unified leadership over the reserve regiment that crosses over the county's party committee, government, and people's armed forces department. Second, horizontal coordination should be enhanced, that is, the reserve regiment will, with the county people's armed forces department's maintenance, vigorously and on its initiative, of regular ties with the transcounty people's armed forces department, report situations to each other and discuss administrative affairs. Also, the system of organization for deputy regiment commanders should be increased, so that the directors of people's armed forces departments that cross county lines have leadership duties in the reserve regiment, which will be advantageous for coordinating relationships and resolving contradictions.

Role of Local Cadres

Shenyang DONGBEI MINBING [NORTHEAST MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 4 Sep 86 p 22

[Article by Jiu Shi [6930 4258]: "Give Full Play in Reserve Duty to the Role of Local Cadres"]

[Text] The great majority of cadres in reserve units come from the localities. They deal with a wide range of matters, and their management levels are complex. In particular, following the reform of the economic system, the cadres have become quite mobile, a fact that causes some difficulties to their participation in the activities of reserve units. Under these circumstances, how are we to give play to the role of local cadres in the reserve units? The practice of the Jinzhou Ground Forces Reserve Division is:

Rational Deployment. Last year, before adjusting the local cadres assigned to the reserve, the organizations of the division and its regiments first of all made an investigation of the deployment to find out the real situation. They discovered that in some systems and units there was an excessive concentration of reserve-assigned cadres. In accordance with the principle of rational distribution and professional matching, they appropriately expanded local units in which cadres in two levels of organizations were involved, and transferred out of them some cadres who were not suited for work in reserve organizations. For the regions in which the cadres of all departments of the organizations were, they achieved a corresponding connected-part

concentration. For the reserve-assigned cadres of the organizations and personnel departments of cities and counties, who play a crucial role in peacetime, they fixed the units and personnel, thereby insuring that they would have professional duties and that there would be unified management of the cadres by the army and the locality.

Bold Utilization. During the training of organic companies, all of the cadres act as teachers according to their posts and levels, so that the cadres become "real officers" who have troops to lead. In the site-shifting training in the field of all the division's companies, the cadres likewise "fly solo" as they are given a free hand in management. The division also actively creates administrative conditions for local preassigned cadres so that they become qualified reserve cadres.

Concern for Politics and Life. This reserve division regularly concerns itself with the political progress of the reserve-assigned cadres and also regularly resolves their difficulties in life. Based on the behavior and actual capability of the cadres in all activities, the division has vigorously recommended the worthy and capable to the relevant local departments, with the result that 91 reserve-assigned cadres have been promoted at their work posts. When the political departments of the division and its regiments were adjusting the cadres, they also correspondingly changed the reserve-assigned posts of these men. With regard to the farmland labor and the wages and remuneration of reserve-assigned cadres during the period that they take part in military unit activities, by organizing "support-the-front" activities among the cadres and reserve fighters in the townships, the division obtained arrangements and solutions by the local governments and enterprise units, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the cadres for reserve work.

Relationship of Reserves, PAFD

Shenyang DONGBEI MINBING [NORTHEAST MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 4 Sep 86 p 22

[Article by Gan Wu [3927 2976]: "Elementary Discussion of the Mutual Relationship of People's Armed Forces Departments and Reserve Regiments"]

[Text] After people's armed forces departments were turned over to the local system of organization, how was their relationship with the reserve regiments to be managed? Some comrades have come up with very good ideas, and here we will discuss several of our views.

Concerning organization and leadership. A people's armed forces department and a reserve regiment separately and independently set up party committees, and the two have a relationship on the same level. However, when studying major questions, they must keep each other informed and coordinate with each other. The leader of the people's armed forces department and the reserve regiment do not have mutually concurrent posts within the party. When a party committee meeting is held, the principal leaders of the other party can attend the meeting as nonvoting delegates. For convenience in initiating work, a leading cadre of a people's armed forces department may concurrently hold an appropriate post in an organization of the reserve regiment. The organization of a people's armed forces department and a reserve regiment are administered

independently, forming their own entities. The appointment and dismissal, transfer, and reward and punishment of their subordinate personnel should be handled by the party committee at their own level. The militia and reserve work of basic-level factories, mines, and enterprise units should, in accordance with their subordinate relationship, separately accept the dual leadership of the higher level's military departments.

Concerning the division of work. We think that a people's armed forces department and a reserve regiment should, based on each one's work focuses, coordinate in unity, closely cooperate, and support each other. First, for the reorganization, political education, building of the two civilizations, propaganda and reporting, self-creation of funds, and concentrated training of backbone elements with identical specialities, the militia and the reserves can jointly study and make unified plans. Second, for other work, like cadre work, military training, conscription and selection, and summing up, commenting on, and appraising, the two parties can do them separately based on their duties. Third, the basic-level armed forces department that has the reserve mission, when doing militia work and reserve work at the same time, should put its main energy on reserve work.

Concerning administration and management. We feel that it is fairly appropriate in administration and management for the people's armed forces department to be made primary and for the reserve regiment to help it. The director of the office in the people's armed forces department should be made specifically responsible for the daily administrative work. The office of the people's armed forces department should be made responsible for inventorying, registering, and managing the existing equipment, materiel, barracks property, and barracks furnishings of the people's armed forces department. For the financial revenue and expenditures of the people's armed forces department and the reserve regiment, there should be independent accounts and separate management. Within the scope permitted by policy, the people's armed forces department and the reserve regiment should vigorously initiate activities to create funds by themselves. The funds thus created should be managed by the reserve regiment, but their expenditure and use may be decided through consultation by the two parties. In mess management, the people's armed forces department should be made primary and the reserve regiment should help it. All kitchen utensils are to be supplied by the people's armed forces department, which will also pay the wages of temporarily hired kitchen personnel.

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RESERVE UNIT ACTIVITIES, ORGANIZATION

Ground Forces Reserve Division

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 9 Sep 86 p 23

[Article by Jin Hongwen [6855 4767 2429]: "'Connected Process' Training Method"]

[Text] The "connected process" comprehensive training method used by a certain ground forces reserve division first of all gets a good grip on the "dragon's head" of the command training of the division's organizations. For several years, 47 leaders of the division and its regiments and principal section chiefs of its organizations have taken part in various kinds of training run by the higher level. Seven training classes run by the division and its regiments have trained a total of more than 500 organization cadres. Next there is the "dragon's body" company training, in which organization and command, foundation subjects, political education, implementation of regulations, mobilization drills, and simulation of active duty company life are fused into one entity and carried out in a comprehensive fashion. Finally, the launching of small-scale live drills is an effective method for making the training of the entire division be well composed from beginning to end and for linking up the parts of the training to form a whole.

Reserve Division Political Education

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 9 Sep 86 p 23

[Article by Jin Ming [6855 2494] and Huang Zhuqing [7806 2612 3237]: "Invigorate Political Education by Adapting It to One's Own Characteristics"]

[Text] Focusing on the characteristics of reserve units, a certain reserve division has blazed a trail in political education. Its method is: 1) Adapting to the characteristic of reserve units of being highly dispersed, it has reduced the traditional practice of concentrated large classes. For the companies in rural areas, in the busy farming season scattered activities by squads are made primary; in the slack farming season and on holidays and days off, education is given in a concentrated fashion with the company as the unit. For companies in cities and towns, concentrated activities by squads and platoons are made primary. 2) Adapting to the characteristic that fairly

many reserve armymen have to leave home on business, the division has initiated correspondence school education. 3) Adapting to the characteristic that reserve armymen are young, the division has put into various kinds of forms the education on the new military service law, the education on the functions of reserve armymen, and the education on patriotism. 4) Adapting to the characteristic that reserve armymen are both soldiers and civilians, the division has invited leading comrades of the party and the government to give lectures and make radio speeches to publicize and explain the party's principles and policies and to publicize and explain the legal system. It makes use of party schools in townships and towns to train backbone elements in political education.

Reserve AAA Division Automation

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 9 Sep 86 p 23

[Article by Deng Yao [6772 3852] and Gao Jianguo [7559 1696 0948]: "Command System at Division and Regiment Levels Automated in a Certain Reserve AAA Division"]

[Text] With the financial and technical support of the factories and mines of its reserve units, a certain reserve AAA division has given play to the role of the secondary technical school technicians among its reserve cadres, who have initially automated the training and command systems of the division and its regiments. Command posts, training centers, and reference rooms have been allocated microprocessors, radios, videocorders, projectors, film projectors, and synchronous slide projectors. Also, electronic sandtables, spherical motion picture screens, and data and reference materials display units have been built. This system can display various kinds of data, pictures, and reference materials automatically, swiftly, accurately, and distinctly. The performance of enemy aircraft and the tactical measures of our side appear before one's eyes.

Jilin MD Mobilization Regulations

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 9 Sep 86 p 23

[Article by Quan Dongguang [2938 2639 0342] and Li Jingbo [2621 2529 3134]: "Jilin Provincial Military District Drafts Detailed Rules and Regulations for Mobilization of Reserve Units"]

[Text] Basing itself on the spirit of the "Military Service Law of the People's Republic of China" and the "Regulations for the Mobilization Work of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," the Jilin Provincial Military District, drawing on effective experiences in several years of mobilization work, has drafted the "Detailed Rules and Regulations For Carrying Out and Preparing for the Mobilization and Assembly of the Reserve Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" (draft for discussion).

In the form of orders, the "Detailed Rules and Regulations," for the entire process from peacetime mobilization preparatory work to the completion by the reserve units of their assembly and drawing in, and preparation to advance or

switch to active service, stipulate the content and procedures of the main work of the senior officers and organizations of divisions and regiments; the many-sided support during mobilization and assembly in political work, communications, transportation, logistics, technology and equipment; the mutual relationship between the reserve divisions and regiments, on the one hand, and the military subdistricts (people's armed forces departments), on the other; and the subordinate relationship and the duties and division of work of all levels, all functional departments, and all types of personnel.

Suggestions for Reserve Registration

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 10, 10 Oct 86 p 16

[Article by Jia Ha [3946 0761], Qiao Hua [0948 5478], and Wan Xing [5502 5251] of the Yanyuan County People's Armed Forces Department: "A Suggestion for Reserve Duty Registration"]

[Text] Looking at the situation in recent years in military service and reserve duty registration, we see, first, that it has been very extensive and has required quite a lot of manpower, material resources, and financial resources. Especially in mountain areas on the border, where the land is vast and the people are scarce, and in minority nationality areas, registration takes a very long time and omissions and mistakes are made. Second, there are many detailed statistical tables, and it is difficult to be accurate. Third, the scope of registration is citizens from 18 to 35 years old (except for cadres and students), and therefore it is difficult to avoid a low quality of personnel (either in physical quality, education, or ideological and moral character).

We think that to solve these problems there needs to be a scientific estimate of the number of troops needed in one division or in one region in the initial and middle stages of a war. Then there should be a registration plan based on population proportion or administrative division. A place would, in accordance with its assigned number, select the optimum qualifications for registration at an area convenient for communication and concentrated training. In this way, in wartime a sufficient number of troops of fairly high quality could be raised, and also mistakes in actual work would be overcome and the amount of work lessened.

Local Command Relationships

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 10 Sep 86 p 12

[Article by Kang Zhongwen [1660 1813 2429] and Bai Jiangang [4101 1696 0474]: "Is It a Guidance Relationship or a Command Relationship?"]

[Text] The changing of county (city) people's armed forces departments to the local system of organization was a major revolution in the system of people's armed forces work. Some comrades now think that military organizations, after the rebuilding, only have a guidance relationship with the people's armed forces departments and no longer have a command relationship. We think that, after the rebuilding, the military organizations still have an overall command

relationship with the people's armed forces departments and that part of it has turned into a guidance relationship. Their leadership nature has not fundamentally changed because the people's armed forces departments have changed to the local system of organization.

The fact that the nature of the people's armed forces departments and the system of dual leadership have not changed determines that the command relationship cannot change. The core of the nature of people's armed forces departments is the word "military," and military work demands a high degree of concentrated, unified command and the discipline of strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions. Especially in wartime, when the military situation is like fire, the troop mobilization and the work of taking part in the war and supporting the front must be done rapidly and with high efficiency, and be directly commanded by the necessary military organizations, so that the people's armed forces departments are directly led to complete all their combat missions. It should also be seen that the military organization is also the military department of the local party committee at the same level and the military service organization at the same level of government. It exercises proper command over the people's armed forces department, and not only represents the interests of the military system but also represents the interests of the local party committee and government.

As long as the work and mission of the people's armed forces departments do not change, there cannot be a change in the command relationship. After the rebuilding of the people's armed forces departments, they still are responsible for the militia and military service work in the areas under their jurisdiction, and they have a close interrelated nature with military organizations and a continuity in their work. Missions of a military nature possess the characteristics of tight time limits, strong command, and strict demands. Objectively, this requires that the command exercised by military organizations over people's armed forces departments be clear, timely, and competent.

The change in the subordinate relationship of people's armed forces departments does not mean a change in their command relationship. It should be affirmed that, after the people's armed forces departments were put in the local system of organization, some work really changed from the former command relationship to a guidance relationship. However, we cannot, because of this, infer that probably all of the work will change to work of a guidance nature. We also cannot oversimply think that that if there is a subordinate relationship there is also a command relationship and that if there is no subordinate relationship there is no command relationship. Because the change in the subordinate relationship requires that military organizations improve their leadership methods, it is quite necessary for them to find out and sum up practices and experiences for exercising correct command over people's armed forces departments in the new situation. However, this will only be a change in method, and in essence the command relationship of military organizations with people's armed forces departments still exists.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MODIFIED RPG SIGHT--"Comrade Yan Fakui [0917 4099 1145] was an outstanding marksman, as well as a fearless fighter!" On 1 December 1986, Yan Fakui, a regimental staff officer in the Nanjing Military Region, was tragically killed while participating in test firing of the modified Type 40 rocket aiming sight. The tests had been organized by the General Artillery Equipment Technology Research Institute. Four engineering technicians from the Institute, upon hearing the news, rushed to his unit's headquarters, sobbing uncontrollably. In addition to relating Yan Fakui's deeds, they requested that the unit's party committee award Yan Fakui a posthumous citation. On 9 January, group army leadership issued an order which posthumously awarded the First-Class Merit Citation to Yan Fakui. [By Cai Shengguang [5591 5110 1639] and Wang Yingyang [3076 1019 2876]] [Excerpt] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 14 Jan 87 p 1] 12625/13046

AUTOMATED FIELD COMMAND SYSTEM--The automated field command system developed by engineers of the Nanjing Communications Engineering Institute was applied thoroughly on three occasions last year by one division. Opinion was unanimous that this system not only broke a new path for the division's automated field command, but also began having a positive influence on the unit's tactical and technical training. Drilling with the system strengthened the divisional organizations' training, and improved the level of policymaking among senior officers [By Dong Hong [5516 1347] and Ren Qiu [0088 4428]] [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 13 Jan 87 p 2] 12625/13046

GROUP ARMY ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS--Within the past year, personnel of a Nanjing Military Region army group have treated the place where they are stationed as their second home. To promote the building of enterprises in northern Jiangsu, the peoples' government there has established a special "military monument" to commemorate the military personnel's contributions. In joint military-civilian construction activity in the Xu Hai area, this army group has lent its support to putting important engineering projects in an advantageous position. In all, the army group has sent more than 17,000 cadre soldiers, over 520 military vehicles and machines, amounting to over 138,000 activity days. They have participated in the Suzhou Power Plant, the Huaihai Machine Plant, the Xuyun new river, and other major engineering projects, both nationally and in Jiangsu. [By Li Changsen [2621 2490 2772] and Sun Feng [1327 1496]] [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 24 Jan 87 p 4] 12625/13046

MILITARY ADMINISTRATIVE 'INCIDENTS' REDUCED--Statistics from general headquarters today show that the number of accidents of all types for the entire armed forces decreased 22.5 percent from 1985, with the number of fatal accidents decreasing 20.1 percent, the lowest for any year since 1955. In the past year, units responsible for combat, training, construction and manufacturing conscientiously implemented policies which were focused on accident prevention. These were linked with practice, and a serious analysis made of the situation in safety work. There was foresight in the stress on making accident-prevention work permeate the units' missions and in the course of their daily lives. By seriously implementing and coming to grips with the system of rules and regulations, they have perfected a system of personal responsibility for safety, whereby each cadre understands his own responsibility and attends to his own duty. Every unit has also gone forward in strengthening the work of being alert for accident opportunity, seasonability, and vulnerability, while stressing safety education and regular inspections. [By Bai Lu [4101 6424]] [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 11 Jan 87 p 1] 12625/13046

RETROFIT OF 'YUANWANG'-CLASS SHIPS--China's self-designed and developed special ocean-going vessels, the "Yuanwang-1" and "Yuanwang-2," have recently begun a retrofit at the Shanghai Jiangnan Shipyard. This work for the most part makes use of international advanced technology of the 1980's, and will update and modify the motive, observation, communications, navigation, and meteorological systems. After retrofitting, the sister ships will participate in launching foreign commercial satellites. [Text] [Beijing JIANCHUAN ZHISHI in Chinese No 12, 8 Dec 86 p 25]

TYPE-D4 AIR CUSHION VEHICLE--On 19 November 1986, the small Type-D4 full-skirt lifting air cushion vehicle developed by the Shenyang Aircraft Manufacturing Company successfully completed its first trial. It is 8.86 meters long and 3.74 meters wide, weighs 800 kilograms, travels at 80 kph, and has a range of 250 kilometers. It is amphibious, can be used in shallows, marshes, grasslands, and areas near the coast, and is capable of carrying out patrol, reconnaissance, communications, herding, and rescue missions. [Text] [Beijing HANGKONG ZHISHI in Chinese No 3, 6 Mar 87 p 2]

PAP LEADER VISITS QINGHAI UNITS--During the Spring Festival, Zhang Xiufu [1728 4423 1133], political commissar of the People's Armed Police [PAP], traveled 3,000 kilometers to visit 3,000 PAP soldiers and commanders stationed in Qinghai. Beginning 30 January he visited the Haidong Zhidui, 6th Zhidui, and the 1st Zhidui. In the following 8 days he went to Xining, Xiangride in Da Zhen, Golmud, and Delingha, visiting the 2d, 3d, and 5th Zhidui, the Haixizhou Zhidui, the 1st Communications Zhidui, and the Dadui stationed in Golmud directly subordinate to the Xizang Zongdui. [Excerpts] [Xining QINGHAI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 87 p 2]

YUNNAN BORDER ACTIVITY--Our Yunnan border defense units have for several days fought back against Vietnamese armed provocations, protecting the spring planting of all nationalities on the border. Since the beginning of Spring, Vietnam has repeatedly provoked incidents on the Yunnan border, firing almost 10,000 shells at us in 1 month's time, destroying 3,000 mu of fields and killing or injuring 6 persons. We returned their artillery fire, destroying one fortification and injuring many enemy. [Excerpt] [Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 87 p 1]

FIRST PLA FOREIGN TRADE JOINT VENTURE--Factory 7424 of the Nanjing Military Region Logistics Department and the Shanghai Branch of the China National Metals and Minerals Import-Export Corporation have established the PLA's first foreign trade joint venture, which has earned more than 7 million yuan in foreign exchange. This joint venture was set up in 1980 and exports all types of door locks. It now has assembly lines for 230 processes and sells top-quality locks to 30-odd countries. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 8 Mar 87 p 1]

XINJIANG ARTILLERY BRIGADE--Thirty-one family members of soldiers and cadres in a certain Xinjiang MD artillery brigade who came to Xinjiang to engage in business and were living in the barracks area, returned to their hometowns 15 February after receiving convincing education from the unit. Order in the barracks has returned to normal. [Excerpt] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 5 Mar 87 p 1]

LANZHOU MR WATER SUPPLIES--The PLA's first "Northern Shaanxi Water Supply Chart," drawn up by a certain water supply engineering regiment in the Lanzhou MR, was certified 5 March by the first army-wide engineering corps water supply units work conference held at Yinchuan. Specialists attending the meeting felt that this fills a void in PLA field water engineering research. The chart provides accurate information to command organizations above the group army level so they can get a grasp on water sources, make operational plans, and build water supply stations and battlefield wells. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 7 Mar 87 p 1]

SHANGHAI MILITIA WEAPONS MANAGEMENT--Shanghai CPC committee Secretary Rui Xingwen, and Deputy Secretary and Mayor Jiang Zemin observed Shanghai militia work on 12 March. Shanghai's militia have put into effect a three-tiered weapon management network which has already been free of mishaps for 3 years. The Changfeng AAA Regiment has achieved excellent results in four live firings organized by the Nanjing MR and Shanghai Garrison District. Leaders from the Shanghai CPC committee, government, and Garrison District also visited militia arsenals of the Putuo Qu People's Armed Police. [Excerpts] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Mar 87 p 1]

COMPUTERIZED FLIGHT PLAN PREPARATION--The Air Force's first use of microcomputers to arrange flight plans was approved 2 March by the Beijing MR Air Force. This shows that the Air Force Aviation Corps has entered a new stage in modernized training. In the past it required more than 3 hours to make up a flight plan by hand, while a microcomputer now does the work in 15 to 20 minutes and also prints out the results, increasing work efficiency 20 times [as printed]. After 1 year of trial use, this new training measure has been 100 percent effective. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 3 Mar 87 p 1]

NEW ACCOUNTING METHODS FOR DEFENSE ENTERPRISES--In order to stop the deceptive use of national defense funds, the Shenyang MR has decided, beginning 20 March, to collect rent on vehicles, machinery, and other equipment used in production, and to collect fees according to price for all equipment and PDL used. Several units have not computed equipment expenditures and wear and tear into their costs, causing national defense funds to become profits which slip into each unit's treasury. Following the spirit of the State Council's "Regulations for Managing State Enterprise Costs," the military region has

made use of planned management. It has ruled that equipment used in production enterprises must make use of cost accounting, and that rental fees and compensation received must be used for maintenance and equipment renewal. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 21 Mar 87 p 1]

NANJING SPECIAL OPERATIONS BATTALION--A special battalion formed by a Nanjing MR unit's experimental group has completed a 1 year training mission with good results. It was formed early last year according to general department directives to better adapt to the special operational requirements of a future war. Officers and soldiers learned to drive 6 types of vehicles including trucks, cars, tanks, and armored vehicles, and to use 8 weapons including heavy and light machine guns, light artillery, and one-man rocket launchers. They also mastered cliff climbing, trench crossing, and river crossing, so that each man could carry out 18 different military skills. Also emphasized were special operations combat methods, such as attacking from sea, land, and air. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 23 Mar 87 p 1]

MOBILE WEAPONS REPAIR UNIT--The Shenyang Military Region Logistics Department and Factory 3301 have jointly developed a towed warehouse to supply parts for weapons maintenance. It can store an artillery regiment's entire 1-year supply of weapon parts, optical devices, and protective equipment, a total of 6942 items of 726 types, can transport them by rail or towed vehicle, and can unload single units. It is equipped with maintenance tools and makes it possible to carry out emergency repairs on the battlefield. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 12 Mar 87 p 2]

CHEMICAL WARFARE TEST KIT--Fang Taizhong [2455 1132 1813], a technician at a certain chemical defense technology office, has developed a test kit to rapidly measure available chlorine, changing the situation where available chlorine could only be measured by a chemist in a completely equipped laboratory. Using the kit in the field only requires adding its premeasured chemicals to the decontaminant, and within 2 minutes it will indicate the amount of available chlorine. It is accurate to within 2 percent. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 12 Mar 87 p 2]

COMPUTER SIMULATED TRAINING AT COMMAND COLLEGE--During educational reforms, the PLA Army Command College developed and put into use computer simulated tactical training, achieving initial results after 2 years. The photo shows students using computer displays to take a class in tactical warfare. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 14 Mar 87 p 1]

ARMORED CORPS TECHNICAL REGULATIONS--With the consent of the General Staff Department, the legislative-like "Armored Corps Technical Work Regulations" has been issued to the units. Armored technical work is an important aspect of modernizing armored units. In order to adapt to technical developments in armor, the new "Regulations" has absorbed many years of technical experience and content, and is imbued with the relevant intentions of the three general departments. Based on the characteristics of future warfare, it clarifies technical work duties, principles, division of labor, rules, and requirements, and contains legislative laws and regulations. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 14 Mar 87 p 1]

PROGRESS IN XINJIANG UNITS--A certain division in the Xinjiang MD has made correspondence education part of "collective" education and training. This division is stationed on the northern foot of the Tian Shan, and is dispersed over a long front. The seven training schools in the division have all established correspondence information and guidance posts as a convenience. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 10 Mar 87 p 1] A certain Xinjiang MD regiment has had success with fishponds in a harsh environment where nothing will grow. It is located in the second largest desert of shifting sand in the world--the western portion of the Taklimakan Desert--where transportation is inconvenient and living conditions difficult. Last March the regiment decided to build a permanent fishpond, connecting several salt pits together, redirecting snow melt from the Kunlun Shan, and building a levee. After 1 month, they finally finished a 40 mu pond which has been supplying fish up to 1.5 kilograms in size for consumption by the troops. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 15 Mar 87 p 1]

CSO: 4005/559

REPORT ON 1986 HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN TAIWAN

Taipei KUANHUI TSACHI [CARE MAGAZINE] in Chinese No 53, Jan 87 pp 4-12

[Text] I. Foreword

"As long as human rights violations continue, our concern will not rest."

The state of human rights in Taiwan in 1986 probably cannot be explained in thousands or tens of thousands of words. As personal and social consciousness increases and society evolves, the issue of human rights will certainly assume new forms. Also, different environments give rise to different human rights issues. In other words, human rights have specific as well as universal aspects.

Out of concern for human rights and as a human rights worker, Kuanhui Chunghsin has compiled a brief report on and preliminarily analyzed the state of human rights in Taiwan in 1986. Of course, this report cannot be perfect in its "universality" or "specificity." However, the principle of seeking truth from facts was adhered to throughout the writing of this report.

The report is divided into five major sections: freedom of person; freedom of speech, freedom of publication, and press freedom; the rights of assembly and association; social and economic rights; and environmental rights.

II. Freedom of Person

Article 8 of the constitution provides in elaborate detail for the safeguard of the people's freedom of person. Article 9 too states explicitly that people who are not active servicemen shall not be court-martialled. Owing to the abnormal political climate and the poor caliber of some of the individuals who execute the law, freedom of person and freedom from court-martial are often violated.

Under martial law, non-active servicemen convicted under Article 2 of the Penal Code of the Army, Navy, and Air Force and Article 8 of Martial Law shall be tried by military authorities as they see fit. Other cases where special criminal laws, such as "Law to Eliminate Bandits and Spies during the Period to Suppress Rebellion," "Law on the Punishment of Rebels," and "Law to Punish Bandits," have been violated may also be tried by the military. These

criminal laws cover an extensive area of criminal activity, thus naturally affecting the freedom of the people from court martial. After the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] was set up, President Chiang Chingkuo last October expressed his desire to lift martial law and said firmly that non-active servicemen would never be court martialled. Only when that happens would we have complied with the basic requirements of the constitution.

At present overcrowding remains a serious problem in all civilian prisons in Taiwan. According to a report issued by the Ministry of Justice in 1984, there were 22,908 prisoners at the time in a prison system which could accommodate only 15,983 people. This was followed by an influx of 3,141 additional prisoners during the crackdown on criminal elements. The Ministry of Justice said late this year that there were about 30,000 prisoners in the province's prisons, approximately 5,000 more than their normal capacity, which led some people to comment in despair, "It is crowded behind bars. One can only sleep on one's side, legs curled up, with one's head right next to someone else's. Prison resembles a can about to blow up." This failure of prison administration should be studied closely to seek improvements.

Although the law explicitly prohibits questioning by torture, some members of the police force and intelligence personnel sometimes still resort to extorting a confession by torture when they are interrogating suspects. The most notable case involves one Chen Kaichieh [7115 0418 2638] who was tortured to death during interrogation on 15 August. As a protest, members of his family carried his body to Hsichih substation only to be surrounded and turned back brutally by the police. In addition, there have been several cases this year in which inmates died suddenly or fell into a coma in prison. For instance, a former superintendent surnamed Tsai at Taoyuen Detention Center was removed from office and suspended for a year by the public council for humiliating defendants in custody. It is believed that this is only one of the cases exposed and brought to trial. Then there was a number of cases this year where people were arrested, taken into custody, or sentenced by mistake. Although the wrongdoing was discovered (it is not known whether there were other undiscovered cases), the damage done to human rights cannot be undone.

Supporters of the opposition often have their freedom of person violated willfully. On 11 April, for example, Fang Chaochuan [2455 2600 0356] of Pingtung, a non-party personage, was arrested by agents on suspicion of taking part in a rebellion just because they found a rusty toy gun in his home. Ching Nanjung [6774 0589 2827], founder of the magazine MINCHU SHIHTAI was arrested on 2 June by two policemen acting on their own. He was taken into custody by the district court and denied bail without reason. On 9 June, Kao Minghui [7559 6900 6540], a student at Mushan National Secondary School, was photographed at a "farewell party for people going to jail" in connection with the "Feng Lai Tao case." He was playing in a musical band that supported the prisoners. When the picture was sent to his school, his teachers physically attacked him while cross-examining him to extort a confession. He became dizzy and sick. On 18 June, Chiang Hungjung [3068 1347 2837] was beaten up on the street by four policemen for selling TZUYOU TAIWAN magazine. Also, during the national elections of people's representatives toward the end of this year, intelligence units of the Kuomintang [KMT] "gathered evidence" by videotaping each and every campaign meeting of DPP candidates, a move which

made some people nervous. These and other instances clearly violate the freedom of person protected by the constitution.

In July 1985, the Legislative Yuen passed the "Regulations to Eliminate Gangsters," giving the police authorities enormous power, including the authority to decide whether a person is a "gangster." Although most courts can reject requests by the police to send a "gangster" to undergo moral education, the duration of such education (1 to 5 years) is still decided by the police. At year end, after the national elections to choose people's representatives, five people from Hsin Yuen Township in Pingtung County were arrested by the police for taking part in "violent lections" and were taken into custody on charges of "gangsterism." Their family members and over 100 villagers demonstrated in the street to protest and called for redress. The "crackdown on gangsters" in effect since 1984 had gotten rid of some of the dregs of society and won strong popular support. A small number of people, however, have complained that they have been wrongly accused and asked for redress. On 19 October, for instance, the family members of Chang Kunliien [1725 0931 6647] of Fengyuenshi went to the Fengyuen Substation to protest and appeal for redress of the wrong committed against him. As for Wu Zhenming [07112 2182 2494], "detained for education" without reason since 1984 under the "crackdown" law, he is still serving time in Lu Tao. So far many minor offenders in Taiwan are dealt with in accordance with "Penalties for Violating Police Regulations," which are unconstitutional. The regulations empower the police to detain a person for a maximum period of 2 weeks. Some members of the police force, however, are much too given to exercising such detention powers in order to take a suspect into custody and obtain statements from him in connection with another case. This kind of "arrest for another case" endangers freedom of person and cries out for improvement.

Prisoners' parole rights have not been fairly and fully protected. Convicts charged with what the KMT calls "rebellion," who are actually "political prisoners" to us, are often denied the right to be paroled. As a result, they tend to serve longer terms than ordinary criminals. At present, of people convicted in the "Kaohsiung incident," those tried by the judiciary have either served out their terms or been freed on parole, while four of those tried by military courts are still behind bars, having been refused parole. On 4 February this year, the KMT government paroled 14 political prisoners, who were joined by 13 more on 31 October. The sentences of these 27 parolees all ranged from 10 to 15 years. Apart from two, all had served more than 10 years in jail. According to information currently on file with the Kuanhuai Chunghsin, altogether 35 people were sentenced for political reasons between 1980 and 1986. At present at least 85 people related to political cases are still in jail, of whom at least 48 are serving terms longer than 10 years. Of these, 26 have been behind bars for more than 10 years. We again appeal to the government to free all "political prisoners of conscience" as soon as possible on humanitarian grounds and as a gesture of its sincerity to promote democratic constitutional rule.

III. Freedom of Speech, Press, and Publication

Article 11 of the constitution stipulates that the people shall have freedom of speech, teaching, writing, and publication. However, these rights have been severely circumscribed through years of martial law.

For many years the KMT government time and again has sought to silence the opposition. Among its dubious pretexts are that opposition opinions would "mislead the public," "weaken public confidence and morale," and "undermine the foundation of the nation." Analysis shows that opinions which have been banned include the following:

- a. opinions skeptical of the anti-communist policy of the KMT or the legitimacy of the regime;
- b. opinions regarded as favorable to communism or the Chinese Communist Party;
- c. opinions that propose or allude to independence, even neutral talk about letting "all the people of Taiwan decide their future on their own," and
- d. reports on cases involving political prisoners, called rebels by the KMT.

Let's look at freedom of the press first. The KMT government in fact directly or indirectly controls the operations of all TV and radio stations and all newspaper publishing houses. It is still stalling off all public demands to put out new newspapers and refuses to register them with such reasons as the need to "prevent an excess of newspapers leading to vicious competition" and the need to "avoid over-consumption and waste of newsprint." In addition it restricts the size of newspaper circulation. This "press ban" policy has not only impaired press freedom but monopolized the newspaper business and infringed upon the people's basic rights of freedom of speech and publication. Note that in recent years the military has gotten into newspaper and magazine publishing and TV and radio broadcasting in a big way and has been relentlessly attacking and vilifying members of the opposition from the vantage point of the ruling party. What is more, military and intelligence organs have been banning all non-KMT publications with ruthless thoroughness. This phenomenon is actually a hidden danger for political development. Article 138 of the constitution states, "The army, navy, and air force of the nation must pledge loyalty to the nation and cherish the people, transcending personal, regional, or party affiliations." Article 139 also says, "No party or individual shall use armed forces as an instrument of political struggle." That is why the newly-formed DPP emphasizes in its basic platform, "The armed forces should be neutralized. The military should remain politically neutral and stay out of party struggles. Political parties should withdraw from the military."

Because of the ban on newspaper publishing, magazines have become the principal tool of communication among the opposition. Under the administrative decree "Publication Control Regulations in the Taiwan Region during Martial Law," however, the KMT regime has no trouble banning opposition publications as it pleases. Non-party magazines on the market today simply cannot be sold openly, which seriously restricts their circulation. What is

more, some magazines are arbitrarily seized and confiscated in the printing houses even before they are bound. And those already mailed are impounded at the post office. On 4 February, CHIENCHIN TSACHIH personnel clashed with people from the cultural work executive group to stop the latter from seizing issue 100 of the magazine. On 1 May, police headquarters personnel raided a printing factory and seized every single copy of the first issue of the newly founded TSINTAI TSACHIH. On 8 May, police headquarters wrote to PASHIH NIENTAI, capriciously ordering it to suspend publication for 1 year. On 4 September HUANCHIU HSINWEN, which was about to resume publication, was slapped with a 1-year suspension. After they were mailed out, all copies of issue 51 of KUANHUI TSACHIH were mysteriously confiscated at the post office. Even TAIWAN HSINWENHUA, an intellectual publication, was banned.

In 1982, there were only 25 known instances of non-party magazines being banned, impounded, or forced to cease publication. The following year the number was still a mere 34. By 1984, it had soared to 177. So far this year almost every issue of every magazine has been banned. There is no such thing as "reasons," let alone "standards." Like "bandits," intelligence agents resort to "plundering" and "deception," employing every tactic to muzzle the opposition. Under these circumstances, non-party personages can only exploit every little "living space" by going "underground" to spread their word.

The issue of freedom of speech on campus has also drawn public attention this year. In connection with the examination of publications, National Taiwan University decided last October to suspend TAIHSUEH HSINWENSHE for a year and disciplined the several students involved. This incident soon evolved into a confrontation between students and the university administration. The former began holding "love of freedom" public lectures criticizing all manner of impropriety within the university. Over at the campus of Cheng Chih University, there was also dissatisfaction among some students over the university's decision to suspend CHENG CHING for a year. Subsequently an "underground publication" entitled YEHHUO appeared on campus. It contained "100 letters to the faculty and students of Cheng Chih University." Each issue carried five letters discussing university administration, academic freedom, student self-government, and other issues.

IV. The Rights of Assembly and Association

Article 14 of the constitution states, "People shall have freedom of assembly and association." In fact, freedom of assembly and association is not fully protected today. Generally speaking, non-political assembly and association are relatively free from obstruction and interference, while political assembly and association, or such activities related to the opposition, do not readily obtain permission and may even be suppressed.

First, freedom of assembly. As far as non-political assembly is concerned, for instance, demonstrations by the people from Puli Town against the holding of lotteries, the protest movement by people everywhere against environmental pollution, and protests by all kinds of economic victims, the police does no more than maintaining order and generally keeping traffic moving on the side.

Also, assemblies staged by some ultra-right conservative self-styled "patriots" have not been blocked or banned by the police.

Assembling related to the political opposition forces, however, has repeatedly been interfered with. The most conspicuous case was the "19 May green movement." As they made preparations for the pre-movement explanatory meeting, various non-party personalities often encountered police suppression and clashes occurred now and then. The "19 May green movement" was initiated by people outside the party to protest 38 years of martial law under the KMT. As originally planned, they were to set off from Wan Hua Lung Shan Temple at 10 am and march to the Presidential Palace for a peaceful demonstration. As it happened, they were trapped inside Lung Shan Temple by over 1,000 policemen. The confrontation lasted as long as 12 hours and came to an end only at 9.50 in the evening. On 30 May, Taiwan's Supreme Court handed down its verdict in the "Feng Lai Tao case." From early June onwards, the police took a hostile attitude toward all "farewell meetings for people going to jail" everywhere. In some localities they even adopted a policy of "exit yes, entry no" in order to stem the tide of participants. This led to a few incidents in which police clashed with the public. On 27 July, the Taipei branch of the non-party Public Policy Association organized a picnic, lecture, and march at Wanli Township. Yet the police despatched a large contingent to cut off the march and prevent non-party personalities from getting together to hold a rally. On 3 September, the court handed down sentences in the Lin Chengchieh [2651 2973 2638] case. For 12 consecutive days thereafter, Lin Chengchieh and others every evening held "farewell meetings" in Taipei, Taichung, and Tainan for people about to go to jail. The military and police responded as if they were faced with a formidable enemy, intimidating the crowds and blocking off roads. But amid the continuous chorus of demand by non-party personalities for "democracy outside the party, peace outside the party," even the KMT dared not act recklessly or hit out. After late September, non-party personalities, including Chu Kaocheng [2612 7559 2973], held a number of well-planned democratic seminars in several places such as Yunnanchia. The initial police reaction was savage: Anti-riot police were mobilized and water jets were used to disperse the crowds, resulting in a few minor clashes, though fortunately no tragedy occurred. Later, because these lectures became more and more frequent, perhaps because the police changed their strategy, and perhaps because they were better adapted, no more clashes happened.

The amended election and recall law of 1983 prohibits election campaign activities before a stipulated period. Undoubtedly its purpose is to prevent opposition figures from getting in touch with the voters. Consequently opposition personalities for one reason or another held mass meetings everywhere in order to mobilize the masses and garner more support. The KMT apparently is more tolerant of these meetings for two reasons: 1) all these meetings are peaceful and constitutional. There are not the slightest grounds for banning them; and 2) Public participation in these meetings has become bolder and more enthusiastic than in the past, a fact that the KMT cannot but admit tacitly. Given the abnormal structure of the current national assembly, it is only natural for the people to place high hopes on and show enthusiasm for the mass line.

As for freedom of association, the most significant event this year is that the political opposition in Taiwan finally had the KMT lift the 40-year-old "party ban" and set up on 28 September the first real opposition party in Taiwan in 46 years--the Democratic Progressive Party. Yet obstinate and high-handed as ever, the KMT repeatedly argued fallaciously that the party is an "illegal organization."

What the KMT, which has had a one-party monopoly for years, fears most is the institutionalization of the opposition political forces. Therefore, when it heard rumors that the "Non-party Public Policy Research Association" was planning to set up more branches all over the place, the KMT Central Committee resolved on 19 April that if the association went ahead to set up local branches, the whole association, from headquarters to branches, would be banned. On the other hand, should the association decide otherwise, the KMT might still tolerate the status quo. For a while, the political situation was very tense because of the KMT's tough attitude. So on 10 May, four academics, acting as intermediaries, invited three deputy secretaries-general of the Policy Council under the KMT Central Committee and seven non-party personalities to engage in the first "dialogue." During the "dialogue," the KMT insisted that the Non-Party Public Policy Research Association change its name and be registered, a demand rejected by the non-party personalities. In fact a few hours before the dialogue on 10 May, the Taipei branch of the association was formally established. In response, other localities also began setting up their branches one after another. On 6 August, Chang Kingyu [1728 0079 5148], director of the Information Bureau of the Executive Yuen, declared that the Non-Party Public Policy Research Association had so far failed to register with or seek permission from the government agency in charge in accordance with the "law" and that it was patently obvious that the branches it had set up were "illegal organizations." Faced with pressures from the KMT, non-party personalities then held "party-organizing explanatory meetings" in various places in a broad attempt to generate public support. One gathering, the "meeting held to promote constitutional rule and explain party organizing" at Chungshan National Elementary School on 15 August, attracted almost 40,000 people and was most warmly received. Even as late as 27 September, Minister of Justice Shin Chiyang [2457 0796 2254] stressed in the Legislative Yuen that it was not appropriate for new parties to be formed at the present stage and that if they were set up, they would be banned as provided by law.

On 28 September, the DPP declared its establishment. Taken by surprise, the KMT momentarily did not know how to deal with it and could only declare that the DPP was still in a "substantive preparatory stage" and that the KMT did not "recognize" it. On 10 October, KMT Chairman Chiang Chingkuo said that "any new party must honor the constitution, support the basic national policy of opposing communism, and make a clean break with the Taiwan independence movement." Next day, the DPP issued a statement which emphasized, "The party pursues progress in accordance with democratic concepts and naturally advocates pacifism and opposes violence. The party is ready to work with all political organizations, at home and abroad, which support peaceful reform. It does not want to have anything to do with any organization which advocates violent revolution." The statement also pointed out that only by strictly abiding by the constitution and implementing democratic constitutional rule in

earnest can Taiwan prove that it is different from Communist China and only then will it be qualified and able to talk about combating communism. On 6 November, 18 members of the working committee of the DPP called a press conference where they formally announced their party platform and draft party constitution. On 8 November, party members in all localities elected their representatives. On 10 November, the DPP held its party congress in Taipei, which formally adopted the party constitution and platform and elected the central executive committee, central review committee, and central standing committee. Chiang Pengchien [3068 7720 1017] was elected its first chairman.

On 6 December, the results of the national elections of people's representatives were announced. Of the 44 candidates endorsed by the DPP, 12 were elected to the Legislative Council (which was enlarged by six seats) and 11 to the National Assembly (enlarged by 6 seats), of whom 10 captured the highest number of votes in their respective electoral districts, a sign of public expectations and support for the new party. In this election, candidates endorsed by the non-party Hou Yuen Hui obtained 22.17 percent of total votes cast, compared to 14.7 percent in local elections last year, an increase of 7.37 percentage points in a year, or by about 50 percent. This increase in voting strength can only be considered rapid.

In the latest elections in labor organizations, the two candidates of the ruling party were both defeated, while Legislative Council candidate Wang Tsungsung [3769 5115 2646] and National Assembly candidate Hsu Meiying [1776 5019 5391] both endorsed by the DPP, were elected, suggesting a shift in labor's political attitudes. The law provides that an industrial or labor union must be organized whenever there are more than 30 people in a county or city who are engaged in a particular industry, profession, or trade. Labor law also gives any male or female worker over the age of 16 who is living in a county or city within labor-organizing area the right and obligation to join the proper professional or labor union. Be that as it may, the number of workers in Taiwan who have so far joined labor unions actually remains very small. There have been instances where management deliberately thwarted such participation. In March, for instance, workers at Changlung Transport Company, which is part of Changjung Sea Transport Relations Enterprise, organized a union. Once the major officers of the union were elected, they were dismissed by the company without reason. In another example, when the Taipei Taxi Drivers Association applied to register with the Social Bureau, the municipal government refused to give permission even after dragging its feet for a long time. Still the taxi drivers went ahead and declared the formation of a union on their own on 5 November. It is understood that administrative personnel at all government levels and workers in education are still barred from organizing or joining labor unions.

Factually speaking, the public's rights of assembly and association should be protected by the law, with the exception of those activities which involve coercion and brutal force and are aimed at committing a crime and which violate Articles 149, 150, and 154 of the constitution. The KMT government defies the rule of law and capriciously resorts to such emergency powers as the unconstitutional "Organic Law Governing Private Organizations during an Emergency" and Section 1, Article 11 of the outdated "Martial Law" to suppress the opposition. In October KMT Chairman Chiang Chingkuo publicly announced

that to conform with changing times, martial law would be lifted along with the ban on parties. Whether this laudable intention would be translated into concrete action in good faith is still unknown.

V. Economic and Social Rights

Article 15 of the constitution states, "The people's rights to livelihood, work, and property shall be protected." With growing social pluralization in recent years, Taiwan is now at a new economic turning-point. Many people have begun to take their rights to livelihood, work, and property seriously. But government policies have not reacted with corresponding promptness and effectiveness. Some people therefore have no other recourse than to state their case publicly through demonstrations and protests.

The question of "veteran land grant certificate." According to the Executive Yuen's announcement on 9 May, a total of 788,184 veteran land grant certificates had been issued as of late 1985. Assuming that each certificate grants a veteran 0.14 hectare of paddy field, then the total amount of land involved would be 144,745 hectares, about one-fifth of the combined area of paddy fields in Taiwan Province. The Executive Yuen said that under land grant regulations, the certificate was a "commitment" to the rights and interests of soldiers and officers who had fought against the communists. It was not designed to directly safeguard or provide for veterans' livelihood. A heated debate took place at the Taipei municipal council on 5 July. Non-party councilors proposed that the government buy back all land grant certificates to benefit the veterans. KMT councilors, on the other hand, still contended that the land grant certificate has "tangible" political significance. At the annual meeting of the national assembly late this year, 289 delegates again signed a joint petition putting forward these solutions to the "veteran land grant certificate" problem:

-- retired or discharged officers and servicemen should be allowed to submit their land grant certificates to a government-designated bank in return for credit;

-- to lessen the burden, the central government may consider buying back the certificates by stages (on an annual basis) or according to the age of the certificate holders;

-- divide newly reclaimed land and public land among veterans who are certificate holders and have farming capability so that they can earn a living on their own by working the land; and

-- those who are too old and weak to farm should be given cash payments as appropriate to ensure a minimum standard of living for them.

In labor-management disputes, labor is gradually changing its suffer-in-silence attitude and adopting the tactic of public protest. On 11 January, for instance, over 100 workers from the Hesinhsing Industrial Company in Hunei Township staged a protest over unpaid wages. On 15 January, a labor dispute broke out at Shengteng Metal Company in Lungtan Township where over 20 workers had not been paid for 3 months and where 2 workers whose fingers were

severed and arms fractured while at work had received no compensation. On 9 April, more than 80 special workers at a construction site at the Hsingta Electric Power Plant belonging to the Taiwan Electric Company brought their case to the Executive Yuan and staged a protest there. On 21 April, workers dismissed by the management at the Kilung plant of the China Shipbuilding Company held a press conference openly charging that the company was unfair in laying off workers and demanded a third evaluation. On 10 May, over 100 special engineering workers at Hsiehhe Power Plant of the Taiwan Electric Company, scheduled for payoff in June, sent a joint letter to the relevant central, provincial, and municipal agencies, stating their case and demanding fair reasonable treatment. On 20 May, 183 special engineering workers at Nuclear Power Plant No 3 of Taiwan Electric Company staged a sit-in outside company headquarters protesting the company's failure to deal with dismissed workers in accordance with explanations from the Interior Ministry. On 7 June, Taiwan Railroad Bureau fired more than 100 temporary contract workers who worked at various sections of its network of railroads. All they got was a dismissal letter; there was no retirement pension and no severance pay. As a result, 20 workers petitioned the National Federation of Labor Unions on 18 June. On 1 August, 50 workers' representatives again gathered in front of the main entrance of the Interior Ministry to present a petition. On 16 June, 100 Taiwan Aluminum Company workers about to be laid off went to the Legislative Yuan to plead their case and protest the unfairness of their dismissal, with placards saying, "Losses at Taiwan Aluminum are not our responsibility. We have to make a living." On 28 June, 24 female attendants, dismissed without cause by Taipei Sanchung Passenger Transport Company from its Hsinchuang station, staged a protest at the main station and almost clashed with management. On 12 July they held a press conference at a branch office of the labor union where they publicly accused the Sanchung Passenger Transport Company of laying off staff covertly, deliberately trifling with the law, and exploiting labor, and expressed the hope that social opinion would uphold justice and support their effort to help themselves. They demanded that their contracts with the company be terminated and that they be offered reasonable severance pay based on seniority. On 20 June, 200 Taipei taxi drivers critical of the existing company affiliation system launched a large-scale joint petition and demanded that the relevant government agency amend the regulations as soon as possible to free them from the company affiliation system. They drew a response from taxi drivers in Taichung, 282 of whom signed a petition on 12 July to support their fight for their own rights and interests. Because of obstruction by intelligence units, however, only four drivers took part in the petition on 14 July. Still these four drivers drove to Taichung municipal council and provincial council as planned to present their case. Strangely enough, both places were blanketed with agents and intelligence personnel as if a formidable enemy were approaching. On 3 August, some dissatisfied workers from Shengfu Chemical Company in Chun'an Township, Miaoli County, took their case to the social department of the county government. Two days earlier, the company had suddenly announced its closure, dismissed 85 workers, and paid them half the severance pay due.

Other disputes relating to livelihood, work, and property include the following. On 31 July, over 200 merchants from the public market in Peitou marched to the municipal government carrying banners and placards to protest the unfair manner in which the market management department of the Taipei

municipal government allocated stalls. They wanted the department to decide the businesses on the first and second floors by drawing lots in the interest of fairness. From early August, a number of property owners and local residents opposed to the development of the Chungyangtzu industrial district in Hsinkang Township, Chia Yi County, protested to the provincial and county governments and held a press conference where they criticized the county government for taking over the land improperly. On 18 August, almost 100 sales assistants from Taipei Fruit Market No 1 presented a petition to the municipal council and defied an order from the municipal government that they relocate to Pinchiang Market. In response to the hospital's improper staff assignment, a group of elderly maids at Jen Ai Hospital in Taipei suddenly gathered at the nursing department on 30 August and demanded that the hospital refrain from shuffling regular staff members at will. On 1 September, residents on Nungchang Lane in Taipei joined one another in hanging scores of protest banners in front of their stores. The banners read, "Protest Taiwan National University for appropriating public land by force," and "National Taiwan University destroys our homes." On 5 September, over 200 of the current employees of the 10 credit unions assembled in front of the party headquarters and the Legislative Yuan, placards in hand, demanding that the treasury formally record in writing all salary payments. On 7 September, residents on Lane 46 off Linsen Road South in Taipei put up protest banners, protesting the failure of National Taiwan University to abide by an agreement and its decision to tear down houses and retake the land by force earlier than scheduled on 9 September. On 9 September, over 200 workers from the Hsichih Plant of the Taiwan Iron Smelting Company went to the Supervisory Yuan in 4 tour buses and presented their case concerning the rejection of the Taiwan Iron Smelting Company's reorganization plan by the Tulin branch of the Taipei district court. On 17 September, over 40 villagers' representatives from Chuangwei Township in Yi Lan went to the county government to make an emergency appeal: they wanted the government to stop sand merchants from quarrying along the rivers near Meifu and Hsinnan Villages on the northern bank of Lanyang River so that their special vegetable area, which they had spent 30 years cultivating diligently, would not be destroyed in 1 day. On 13 December 150 foremen from RCA Electronics Company, unhappy over a pay cut, gathered at the county government to air their case. On 18 December, 40 taxi drivers, victims of the Chaohsiang Taxi Company's failure to pay its debts, went to the department of transportation to present their case. On 22 December, over 100 engineering and technical workers from the Lanyang area administrative office of the forestry bureau again sent 5 representatives to the social department after repeatedly failing to persuade the bureau to issue retirement pay in accordance with factory law.

VI. Environmental Human Rights

Environment-related protests this year outnumber those in any previous year. What deserves mention most is that people in Tali Township in Taichung County finally set up on 27 April a self-help anti-pollution organization, the "Taichung County Pollution Prevention Association," after suffering for years from pollution caused by the local Sanhuang Pesticide Factory. In the past Tali townspeople expressed their hatred for pollution in violent rage. They had also been invited by local intelligence units for talks. In the end, however, virtuous honest townsfolk finally won the support of the forces of

social justice and, guided by the social bureau of Taichung County, organized Taiwan's first private pollution prevention organization.

Dupont's plan to build a plant in Lukang was also a focal point of discussion this year. Since 3 April as many as 15,000 Lukang residents have signed a petition to the Environmental Protection Bureau of the Sanitation Department demanding that the U.S. firm be prevented from setting up a plant in the Chengpin industrial district to produce titanium dioxide. On 4 June, Lukang launched a large-scale anti-Dupont movement. A thousand students, led by their art teachers, drew cartoons and displayed them on the streets. On 24 June, close to 1,000 residents took to the street to demonstrate and protest. They carried all kinds of banners and wore uniforms emblazoned with the words, "I love Taiwan, I do not want Dupont." On 2 July, 15 Taiwan University students organized an "anti-Dupont investigation group" and distributed a statement on the streets in Lukang: "Taiwan University students join the anti-Dupont movement." On 4 July, about 60 Lukang residents brought their case to the Legislative Yuan, Supervisory Yuan, Information Bureau, and Dupont Company. On 17 August, Lukang residents organized an "anti-pollution excursion," not knowing that the police, having concluded that it was improper for 300 citizens to wear "I love Taiwan, I do not want Dupont" uniforms, had despatched a large force to surround them. The impasse lasted a long 6 hours. On 12 October, the "Changhua County Pollution Prevention Association" was set up, the province's second private spontaneous anti-pollution group. On 13 December, the association sent almost 400 people to the Presidential Palace where 4 representatives submitted the original copy of 16,500 signatures by people opposed to the Dupont plant.

Other controversial activities arising from environmental issues were multifarious. One group of activities stemmed from people's demands for environmental quality. For instance, on 15 April, about 100 resident representatives from Shuangcheng Street in the Chungshan district in Taipei went to the city council, banners in hand, protesting the city government's plan to designate their street as an area where peddlers could operate, a move which would lead to noise and a deterioration in the quality of the living environment. On 28 April, over 100 residents near Weihetao in Shihlin District protested outside the city council; they were opposed to the plan by the city government to build a hog auction yard on new land near Weihetao, which would destroy residential tranquillity. On 6 June, residents from such areas as Shimen, Chinsan, and Wanli in Taipei County signed a petition to the Taiwan Electric Company demanding that the company allocate money in its budget to subsidize public facilities in the areas where it was going to build two nuclear power plants. The demand was made because the construction of the nuclear power plants would affect local development. On 17 July, 150 villagers from Chungyang, Yuehmei, and Sanchientso in Hsinkang Township, Chiayi County, carrying all kinds of banners, descended upon the county government, shouting, "Let us live! Taiwan Chemical Company, get out!" On 11 August, about 300 people from Hsinpei Township in Pingtung County gathered outside the village council, their white cloth banners protesting the construction in their township of the garbage collection center for the seventh district. On 7 November, hundreds of residents from villages like Hsiufeng and Juitian in Luku Township in Nantou County made a collective appeal to the authorities concerned, opposing the decision by the township to

build a garbage dump at Chingshuihsia, severely jeopardizing the physical and mental health of nearby residents and endangering the ecology of the province's only fish and shrimp preserve.

The most serious case of pollution caused by factory operations involved the Kaoyin Chemical Plant in Taitan Village in Kuanyin Township, Taoyuan County. Cadmium pollution over a period of many years has gotten so bad that the village had no choice but to relocate. Then there were such notable cases as the discharge of "black oil" into Shanwei fishing harbor by China Petroleum Company's Linyuen Plant, the disaster caused by the "oil rain" produced by the Kaohsiung refinery of the same company, and the pollution caused by the construction of a liquefied natural gas receiving station at Hsinkang Village in Yangtan Township in Kaohsiung that also belonged to China Petroleum. Turning to air pollution, on 24 May, pesticide leaked from the Juifeng Pesticide Company in Hsinshan Li in Hsinchu, which caused dizziness and vomiting among neighboring residents. On 10 June, hydrochloric acid gas escaped from Jenwu Factory in Taisu. Several children in the Yekuang Kindergarten nearby suffered from poisoning. On 17 June, an organic solvent leaked from Chanyu Chemical Company at Hsinchuangtsu in Hengshan Township, Hsinchu County, which caused vomiting and poisoning among over 100 nearby residents. On 14 August, 100 villagers from Wujih Township in Taichung County gathered outside a factory that made titanium dioxide, protesting its emission of waste gas. The Chinshan Chemical Plant of China Metal Company in Chinshan Township, Taipei County, has been discharging waste gas and sewage containing strong acid for years. On 30 September, 50 protesting townspeople descended upon the factory, posted slogans, and overturned tables and chairs in a fit of outrage. After putting up for years with the obnoxious gases released into the atmosphere by the Tayuan industrial district, about 30 villagers from Neihai Village in Tayuan Township, Taoyuan County, on 4 October approached the proper units to complain and present their case. On 7 November, almost 100 people from Hsinpu Town surrounded Juifeng Pesticide Company demanding that it thoroughly check and fix its equipment before reopening.

Pollution caused by smoke. The dispute arising from the burning of scrap metals in Kaohsiung County and along Shiherhjen Stream in Tainan County had subsided for a while. Then it flared up again in early August over the pollution caused by abandoned electric cables. Residents in the neighborhood mounted a strong protest and organized a "self-defense team," which armed itself with clubs and sticks, ready to confront the illegal operators. On 6 November, a fire broke out at the waste dump in the Tafa scrap metal special zone in Taliao Township, Kaohsiung County, which provoked fierce protests among the villagers. In late November, thick smoke billowing from a coke factory in Linyuan Township in Kaohsiung that belonged to China Synthetic Rubber Company killed the fish and shrimp of over 1,000 aquaculture households in the Shanwei area. These people were driven to launch a strong protest.

Sewage pollution remains a serious problem today. Sewage discharged by the Lichangjung Chemical Plant introduced methanol into groundwater. The residents became terrified of drinking from that source. For a long time the problem remained unresolved. Then the extremely unhappy residents took action again and again to protest and were only pacified when the factory pledged that it would not reopen until after the discharge of sewage had been treated

satisfactorily. The National Federation of Industry disclosed on 14 October that at the time there were over 6,000 registered factories which discharged sewage, of which only 625 were fitted with pollution prevention equipment. Of this, a mere 3 percent were estimated to have pollution treatment equipment that was completely up to par. The Sanitation Department of Taipei Province also said on 13 October that one-third of the industrial zones were not yet equipped with sewage treatment plants and that most of the plants already in place were not up to standard. In industrial zones that has treatment plants, as many as 165 factories still have not channelled their sewage into the plants. As for industrial zones without treatment plants, 280 factories had not built their own treatment facilities or commissioned others to treat the sewage for them. We can thus gather that the Lichangjung sewage pollution case is only one of the many cases that came to light and have led to public protest.

VII. Conclusion

History tells us that human rights must be fought for. Rulers who possess power (wealth) often degenerate into closed, conservative cliques. They know no such thing as "human rights" and may even deliberately trample upon the masses' human rights. History also tells us time and again that only by uniting among themselves can the people save themselves and resist oppression and behavior that rides roughshod over human rights.

After decades of ceaseless struggle by the opposition and in the wake of rising support for them by a socially conscious public, the KMT government has no choice but to promise to end martial law and lift the ban on parties "soon." This limited dosage of liberalization notwithstanding, many problems remain. Disputes over economic, social, and environmental rights have been on the rise, a sign that official public policies have failed to respond as fast and as much as required by public demands. These disputes also remind the public that they must exercise more effective supervision over the rulers. And supervision will inevitably expose the conservatism and corruption resulting from the abnormalities in the existing political system and power structure. Consequently, whether human rights can be more effectively protected in the future depends on raising the consciousness of the masses. Individual consciousness will lead to collective consciousness. Only when everybody becomes aware of his rights and then unites to fight for them can privilege be made to yield to "people power."

Nineteen eighty-seven has begun. Let's repeat, "As long as human rights violations exist, our concern will not rest." It is hoped that everybody will devote a little of his mental and physical effort to the protection and improvement of human rights.

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LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN TAIWAN

Taipei KUANHUI TSACHI [CARE MAGAZINE] in Chinese No 53, Jan 87 pp 14-17

[Text] Nineteen eighty-six has gone and the spring festival is just around the corner. In years past, many people in Taiwan have become political prisoners for holding different political opinions and ideas. Not a few of them are still in jail, some serving life sentences. Both the prisoners and their families continue to suffer from pain and anguish. We must again appeal earnestly to the ruling authorities to free all political prisoners in the name of democracy and human rights.

According to the current files of Kuanhuai Chunghsin, 55 political prisoners are still in jail. Their conditions are as follows:

Eight people are serving life sentences:

1. Pa Yatsan (a native of Changhua, has served over 11 years)
2. Kuo Yuehwen (Kuangtung, years in prison not known)
3. Wang Hsingnan (Tainan, 9 years)
4. Tai Huakuang (Hopei, almost 10 years)
5. Shih Mingte (Kaohsiung, over 7 years)
6. Yang Chinhai (Kaohsiung, 10 1/2 years)
7. Lin Junghsiao (Pingtung, 7 1/2 years)
8. Tsao Yiwu (Pingtung, over 13 years)

Fifteen people are serving 15-year sentences:

1. Yu Suchen (a native of Kaohsiung, over 8 years)
2. Chu Tzuchao (Chekiang, about 10 years)
3. Hung Weihe (Taipei, over 13 years)
4. Chou Chinseng (Hunan, over 11 years)
5. Hou Tefu (Szuchuan, years in prison not known)
6. Kao Chungchien (Tainan, 10 1/2 years)
7. Kao Chinzi (Taitung, over 8 years)
8. Chen Mingchung (Kaohsiung, 10 1/2 years. Served another 10-year term earlier for his part in the 28 February affair.)
9. Chen Chinhua (Kaohsiung, 10 1/2 years)
10. Huang Kunneng (Chia Yi, 12 1/2 years)
11. Hsu Nangu (a native of Fukien, years in prison not known)
12. Teng Wenhua (mainland, years in prison not known)
13. Lai Minglieh (Taiwan, over 9 years)

14. Tsai Chunchun (Fukien, over 14 years)
15. Cheng Chentung (Kuangtung, 6 1/2 years)

Two persons are serving 14-year sentences:

1. Yeh Taolei (Chekiang, 6 1/2 years)
2. Huang Hsinchieh (Taipei, over 7 years)

One person is serving a 13-year sentence:

1. Kao Haoyuen (Yunlin, over 6 years)

Fourteen people are serving 12-year sentences:

1. Lin Kuotsai (Kuangtung, over 7 years)
2. Ma Mingshan (Chekiang, over 11 years)
3. Kao Chintsai (Kaohsiung, 10 1/2 years)
4. Chen Kuohsun (Yilan, over 1 year)
5. Chen Weichi (Fukien, over 10 years)
6. Chen Tesung (Chia Yi, over 8 years)
7. Yao Chiawen (Chang Hua, over 7 years)
8. Chang Chunhung (Nantou, over 7 years)
9. Chiang Chingyao (Chekiang, over 10 years)
10. Hung Tsungli (Taitung, over 8 years)
11. Lien Chincheng (Fukien, years in prison not known)
12. Hsu Chinkan (Taitung, over 8 years)
13. Liu Kuochi (Taichung, over 9 years)
14. Yen Mingsheng (Kaohsiung, 10 1/2 years)

Five [as published] people are serving 10-year sentences:

1. Wang Chinghsitung (Shantung, over 13 years)
2. Hsu Teliang (Hupei, over 8 years)
3. Chen Wenshiung (Taitung, 8 1/2 years)
4. Chang Huawen (Shanhsia, 7 1/2 years)
5. Huang Hua (Kilung, over 10 years)
6. Pan Sunghsiung (Pingtung, over 8 years)

One person is serving a 7 1/2-year sentence:

1. Lin Yichuan (Taipei, over 6 years)

Three people are serving 7-year sentences:

1. Chiang Hanying (Hunan, over 5 years)
2. Lin Chiatian (Chia Yi, over 7 years)
3. Ching Chihchang (Shanhsia, years in prison not known)

One person is serving a 6 1/2-year sentence:

1. Lu Kengpei (Tainan, over 5 years)

Four people are serving 6-year sentences:

1. Chiang Chienchi (Hualien, 3 1/2 years)
2. Nien Chaonan (Taipei, over 1 year)
3. Hsu Chaohung (Miaoli, almost 2 years)
4. Wei Tingchao (Taoyuen, over 7 years. Has been imprisoned twice.)

Two people are serving 5-year sentences:

1. Tu Shaohsi (Kuangtung, over 4 years)
2. Chen Chienwei (Taipei, 1 1/2 years)

Two people are serving 4-year sentences

1. Yin Tianfang (Chiangsu, over 3 years)
2. Hsieh Weihsiung (Miaoli, years in prison not known)

Twelve people are serving 3-year sentences:

1. Yu Hsinmin (Honan, almost 2 years)
2. Li Changfa (Honan, over 2 years)
3. Lin Chichang (Nantou, almost 3 years)
4. Hung Chinliang (Penghu, almost 2 years)
5. Chou Wenlung (Hupei, years in prison not known)
6. Chen Paochin (mainland, 2 1/2 years)
7. Yang Shu [character illegible] (Honan, 2 1/2 years)
8. Tsou Changpo (Fukien, 2 1/2 years)
9. Yen Chihchieh (Honan, over 2 years)
10. Teng Taiping (Hunan, 2 years)
11. Teng Hsiufeng (Szuchuan, almost 2 years)
12. Chien Pingan (Chekiang, 2 1/2 years)

Two people are serving 2 1/2-year sentences:

1. Lin Wenchieh (Taipei, 1 1/2 years)
2. Shih Hsingchung (Hsin Chu, 1 1/2 years)

One person is serving a 2-year sentence:

1. Chen Wenhui (Miao Li, over 1 year)

Two people are serving a 1 1/2-year sentence:

1. Cheng Nanjung (Yi Lan, 7 months)
2. Lin Chengchieh (Taipei, 4 months)

Three people are serving 8-month sentences:

1. Chen Shuipien (Tainan, over 7 months)
2. Li Yiyang (Kilung, over 7 months)
3. Huang Tianfu (Taipei, over 7 months)

Two Others

1. Wu Chenming (Tainan, originally sentenced to guided training. Has served over 2 years)
2. Chen Chienchiu (Fukien, sentence not known. Has served over 12 years)

Twenty prisoners complete their terms this year and are due for release soon. They are: Chen Shuipien, Li Yiyang, Huang Tianfu, Chien Pingan, Lin Chichang, Wei Tingchao, Yin Tianfang, Lin Yichuan, Lu Kengpei, Li Changfa, Lin Chiatian, Ma Mingshan, Chen Paoching, Yang Shu [character illegible], Tsou Changpo, Yen Chihchieh, Teng Taiping, Tsai Chunchun, Chen Wenhui, and Tu Shaohsi.

A. The following have served out their terms:

1. Li Taichuan. Born in Szuchuan in 1925. A member of the first batch of graduates from the Air Force Academy. Antagonized the government by advocating the "three forms of communication with the mainland" and was arrested on 13 November 1982 on charges of "spreading propaganda for the bandits." Re-educated for 3 years. Freed on 23 January 1986.
2. Lu Hsiuyi. Born in Taipei County in 1941. Holds a masters degree from the Political Science Department of Cheng Chih University and the Cultural and Political Research Institute, and a doctoral degree in politics from the University of Paris. Served as chairman of the Political Science Department at Cultural University and concurrently chairman of the Administration and Management Department in its evening university in 1980. Arrested on 8 January 1983 in connection with the "Chien Tian Kuang Chih insurrection case" and was sentenced to reeducation for 3 years. Released from jail on 2 March 1986.
3. Chiao Wenting. Born in Honan in 1929. After discharge from the military, he was at various times a miner, truck driver, and peddler. While working as a taxi driver, he made some remarks critical of the government and was arrested on 23 December 1982 for "spreading propaganda favorable to the bandits." Re-educated for 3 years. Released from jail on 16 March 1986.
4. Hsu Kaijung. Born in Kuangtung in 1928. An officer of the first battalion of the first armored division in the army. Arrested on 29 August 1982 for "spreading propaganda for bandits." Re-educated for 3 years. Freed on 4 January 1986.
5. Lin Chunghui. Born in 1917. Sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on "armed rebellion" charges. Freed in April 1986.
6. Chang Chingchuan. Born in Taichung in 1951. Returning from a sightseeing trip to the mainland, he was arrested in March 1983 for "spreading propaganda for bandits." Re-educated for 3 years. Freed April 1986.
7. Wang Chinhsu. Born in 1955. Overseas Chinese from Vietnam who returned to Taiwan after Vietnam fell to the communists. Sentenced to a 5-year prison term on suspicion of "spreading propaganda for bandits." Freed April 1986.
8. Wang Naihsin. Born in Taichung in 1928. Graduated from Jente Pharmaceutical College. Arrested 24 July 1976 for involvement in the "Sanshengtang Bookstore" case. Sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. No open trial. Released from jail on 24 July 1986.
9. Li Yaohua. Born in 1925. Arrested in October 1983 for "spreading propaganda for bandits." Re-educated for 3 years.
10. Chen Hanbin. Also re-educated for 4 years for "spreading propaganda for bandits."

11. Huang Chetsung. Born in Chia Yi in 1935. Technical school graduate. Arrested on 1 September 1978 for involvement in the "Wu Taian case." Sentenced to a 8-year term. Freed on 2 September 1986.

12. Chang Senyuen. Born in Kaohsiung in 1941. Arrested on 3 September 1978 for involvement in the "Wu Taian" case. Sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment.

13. Yang Chunshen. Born in Kuichou in 1932. Upon his return to Taiwan after visiting relatives on the mainland, he was arrested and had to undergo re-education for 3 years. Freed on 12 October 1986.

14. Tsai Yicheng. Born in Taipei in 1927. Was in the printing business. Arrested on 30 July 1979 in connection with the "Saishengtang Bookstore" case. No public trial. Sentenced to 10 years.

15. Chen Chienchiu. Born in Fukien in 1923. Sentenced to 7 years in jail for "spreading propaganda for bandits."

16. Kao Changhsiu. Born in Taipei in 1944. Taxi driver. Arrested in April 1983 for "spreading propaganda for bandits." Re-educated for 3 years. Freed in November 1986.

B. Parolees

Fourteen political prisoners were paroled on 4 February 1986. For information on them, please consult KUANHUI TSACHI, Issue 48, pp 22-23. Their sentences are listed below:

1. Wang Naichi, a native of Fukien; 15 years, served 12 years.
2. Wang Juwen, Fukien; life sentence, served 12 years.
3. Wang Chunting, Shantung; 15 years, served 12 years.
4. Li Shihchieh, Fukien; life sentence, served 20 years.
5. Wu Yutsun, Hunan; 12 years; served over 10 years.
6. Liang Chuchien, Kuangtung; 15 years, served 12 years.
7. Liang Linghui, Kuangtung; life sentence, served 19 years.
8. Chuang Hsun, Nantou; 10 years, served 8 years.
9. Liu Kaiyun, Hunan; 12 years, served 10 years.
10. Liu Chingjung, Taitung; 12 years, served 8 years.
11. Cheng Huichuan, Hunan; 15 years, served 10 years.
12. Tai Mien, Hunan; 15 years; served 10 years
13. Su Maosung, Fukien; 15 years, served 14 years.
14. Chen Chu, Yilan; 12 years, over 6 years.

On 31 October 1986, the Kuomintang [KMT] government paroled 13 political prisoners.

1. Wu Jungyuen. Born in Tainan in 1949. Graduated from Cheng Kung University. Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1972 on "armed rebellion" charges in connection with the "National Alliance of Universities" case. Co-defendants in the case were:
Tsai Chunchun (Cheng Kung University student)
Chung Chunlung (Cheng Kung University student)

Lin Shouyi (Tankiang College of Arts and Sciences)
Lin Chingtian (Tankiang College of Arts and Sciences)
Wu Chinchiang (Fengchia College)
Huang Wenchen (Kaohsiung Provincial Commercial Vocational School)

2. Chen Shenching. Born in Kaohsiung in 1945. Band leader at Huang Hou Ballroom. Sentenced to life imprisonment because of his contacts with the "Taiwan independence movement" while visiting the U.S. Term reduced to 15 years in 1975.

3. Chen Shuiching. Born in Hunan in 1925. Upon leaving the army, he opened a stationery store. Arrested on a tip-off. Reports suggest that he was regarded by the KMT as an undercover agent for the bandits. Sentenced to 15-year imprisonment on armed rebellion charges.

4. Ni Wenchu. Born in Szuchuan in 1917. University graduate. Sentenced to 12 years in 1975 for joining communist organizations on the mainland in the past. No open trial.

5. Huang Hsi. Born in Hunan in 1913. Formerly with the Provincial Tobacco and Liquor Sales Bureau. Sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in 1975 for participating in communist organizations in China in the past. No open trial.

6. Chang Shuchi. Born in Hunan in 1912. Originally an elementary school teacher. His case similar to that of Huang Hsi. Other co-defendants in the case were: Wu Yutsun, Kao Chihli, Chou Chinsheng, Chang Shuchi, Liu Chienan, and Liu Kaiyun.

7. Hsiung Chieh. A native of Chekiang. Graduated from Chiaotung University. Passionately devoted to the student movement even in his early years. He joined the Railroad Bureau after coming to Taiwan and was a senior cadre at the bureau when he was arrested. Sentenced to prison for 15 years on rebellion charges and for supporting the bandits.

8. Chang Lanting. Born in Hopei in 1922. Previously a temporary employee at Cheng Kung University and was on the staff of the police unit dealing with foreign nationals. Sentenced to 10 years in 1978 on charges of armed rebellion. Co-defendant: Hsu Teliang. Between Republic Years 45 and 48, the two of them underwent 3 years of re-education for harboring "radical ideas." After release, they grew dissatisfied with reality and were given to griping, probably because of the frustrations of making a living. In 1978, they started griping while drinking with some young people from a mountain tribe. After investigations, intelligence personnel accused them of "organizing a rebellion and attempting to overthrow the government illegally" and slapped each of them with a 10-year sentence.

9. Lin Chienchung. Born in Tainan in 1929. Graduated from Tainan Teachers' College. Formerly a teacher at a national elementary school. Arrested in 1972 for involvement in the "Taiwan independence revolutionary army--Cheng Ping case." Sentenced to life imprisonment on 11 April 1974 on charges of "attempting to shoot Chiang Ching-kuo" and "attempting to overthrow the government illegally" under a law designed to punish rebels. Life sentence shortened to 15-year term in 1975.

10. Yu Jihsheng. Born in Chekiang in 1926. University graduate. Formerly a teacher, merchant, movie businessman. Sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in 1975 for "taking part in communist organizations while on the mainland." Co-defendant: Ma Mingshan, a native of Chekiang, police officer.

11. Tseng Kuisheng. Born in Fukien in 1919. Teachers' college graduate. Education inspector in Kaohsiung County. Principal of Fengshan National Elementary School. Arrested on 25 April 1972 for "joining the CPC while on the mainland" and was sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of rebellion. Sentence reduced to 15 years in 1977.

12. Liu Sunghsiung no data.

13. Chao Hsinhsiu no data.

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VOTERS' CONCERNS, CANDIDATES' ISSUES POLLED

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 13 Nov 86 p 2

[Excerpts] In the supplementary Legislative Yuan elections in Taipei and Kaohsiung this year, voters are most concerned about three things: traffic control, air pollution, law and order and police administration, whereas political candidates pay the closest attention to social welfare, diplomacy and national defense, human rights protection, and economic liberalization, according to the public opinion survey, "voters' concerns," conducted by this newspaper and co-sponsored by the "Public Opinion Polling Association of the Republic of China."

Table 1. Comparison of Taipei Voters' Concerns with Candidates' Issues in the Parliamentary Elections

Voters' Concerns in Order of Importance			Candidates' Issues		
Order	Item	Percent	Order	Item	Percent
1	Traffic control	30.7	1	Social welfare	16.8
2	Air pollution	22.6	2	Diplomacy, defense	7.7
3	law and order, police administration	17.4	3	Human rights protection	5.7
4	River, water pollution	10.0	4	Ecological, scenic protection	5.3
5	road work	9.1	4	Students' homework, tutoring; looking for school at higher grade	5.3
6	Garbage	8.7	6	National dignity, identity	3.8
6	Parking	8.7	7	Economic liberalization	3.4
8	Students' homework, tutoring problems, looking for a school at higher level	7.6	8	Unemployment, jobs	2.9
9	Residential environ- mental sanitation	7.2	8	Law and order; police administration	2.9
10	Social welfare	6.7	8	Medical services, public health	2.9
11	Economic liberalization	4.6	11	New elections of central people's representatives	2.4
12	Economic prosperity	4.4	11	Lifting party ban	2.4
13	Lifting party ban	4.1	11	Taxes (tax cuts)	2.4
13	Residential noise	4.1			
15	Foreign trade	3.9			

Order	Item	Percent	Order	Item	Percent
15	Bus service quality, route planning	3.9	11	Crackdown on privilege	2.4
15	Quality of life	3.9	15	Self-determination for Taiwan people	1.9
18	Taxes (tax cuts)	3.3	15	Provisional regulations	1.9
19	National dignity, identity	3.0	15	Road work	1.9
19	Price stability	3.0	15	Traffic order	1.9
			15	Leisure and entertainment facilities	1.9
			15	Corruption	1.9

Table 2. Comparing the Concerns of Kaohsiung Voters with Candidates' Issues in the Parliamentary Elections

Voters' Concerns			Candidates' Issues		
Order	Item	Percent	Order	Item	Percent
1	Law and order, police administration	33.1	1	Social welfare	14.1
2	Traffic control	29.6	2	Economic liberalization	6.0
3	Air pollution	26.5	3	Diplomacy, defense	5.5
4	Social welfare	12.5	3	Student homework, tutoring problems; looking for a school at a higher grade	5.5
5	Garbage	12.5	5	Law and order, police administration	4.5
6	Corruption	12.4	6	National dignity, identity	4.0
7	Residential environmental sanitation	10.1	7	Self-determination for Taiwan people	3.5
8	Road work	8.6	7	Taxes (tax cuts)	3.5
9	Problems of street vendors	7.4	9	Unemployment, jobs	3.0
9	Residential noise	7.4	9	Ecological, scenic protection	3.0
11	Electoral corruption	7.0	9	Local self-government	3.0
11	River, water pollution	7.0	12	New elections of central people's representatives	2.5
13	Student homework, tutoring problems; looking for a school at a higher grade	6.6	12	Crackdown on privilege	2.5
14	Price stability	5.1	12	Judicial independence	2.5
14	Unemployment, jobs	5.1	12	Abuses in state-owned enterprises	2.5
16	Pornography	4.7	12	Medical services, public health	2.5
17	Quality of life	4.3	15	Quality, competence of party of government personnel	2.0
18	Election fairness	3.1			
18	Prices of apartments, houses	3.1			
18	Public facilities in housing	3.1			
18	Leisure, entertainment facilities	3.1			
				Candidates' Issues	

Order	Item	Percent
15	Increasing public investments	2.0
15	Road work	2.0
15	Economic crimes	2.0
15	Quality of life	2.0

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TAIPEI VOTER OPINION POLL RESULTS REPORTED

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 4 Dec 86 p 2

[Excerpts] According to a public opinion poll on the "voting behavior of Taipei voters" conducted on 29 and 30 November, almost 70 percent of the people interviewed have never listened to a political forum held by Kuomintang [KMT] candidates, while 80 and almost as high as 90 percent have never listened to a political forum held by candidates of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] and candidates with no party affiliation, respectively. In the parliamentary elections, 30 percent of the interviewees have decided whom to vote for, while 65 percent have not made up their minds. The corresponding figures for the National Assembly elections are 25 and 75 percent, respectively. It shows that these last few days before the elections are a critical time for the candidates to win votes.

Supplementary Elections of Central People's Representatives in Year 75 of the Republic of China; Results of a Public Opinion Poll on Taipei Voters' Voting Behavior

1. Will you vote in the supplementary elections of central people's representatives this year?

- 1) yes: 92 percent
- 2) no: 2.3 percent
- 3) don't know or not decided: 5.7 percent

2. Have you decided whom to vote for as member of the Legislative Yuan?

- 1) yes: (go on to Question 3) 34.9 percent
- 2) not decided yet: (skip Question 3) 65.1 percent

3. Who?

- 1) name of candidate: 38.5 percent
- 2) would rather not say: 61.5 percent

4. What is your foremost consideration in choosing a candidate?

- 1) candidate's personal image (integrity, competence): 53.5 percent
- 2) political views: 21.8 percent
- 3) party affiliations: 4.2 percent
- 4) one's own direct or indirect relations to candidate (colleague, relative, friend, classmate...): 1.6 percent
- 5) party mobilization (vote matching by party, village head, or village secretary): 1.6 percent
- 6) other considerations: 17.3 percent

5. Have you decided whom to vote for as member of the National Assembly?

- 1) yes: 24.8 percent
- 2) not decided: 75 percent

6. Who?

- 1) name of candidate: 25.4 percent
- 2) would rather not say: 74.6 percent

7. What is your foremost consideration in choosing a candidate?

- 1) candidate's personal image (integrity, competence): 54.4 percent
- 2) political views: 21.4 percent
- 3) party affiliations: 4.0 percent
- 4) one's own direct or indirect relations to candidate (colleague, relative, friend, classmate): 1.5 percent
- 5) party mobilization (vote matching by party, village head, or village secretary): 1.6 percent
- 6) other considerations: 17.3 percent

8. How many private political forums organized by KMT candidates have you listened to this year?

- 1) none: 69.7 percent
- 2) one: 8.0 percent
- 3) two: 9.5 percent
- 4) three: 6.8 percent
- 5) four: 1.9 percent
- 6) more than five: 4.2 percent

9. How many private political forums organized by DPP candidates have you listened to this year?

- 1) none: 77.9 percent
- 2) one: 7.0 percent
- 3) two: 7.1 percent
- 4) three: 3.8 percent
- 5) four: 1.1 percent
- 6) more than five: 3.1 percent

10. How many private political forums organized by unaffiliated candidates have you listened to this year?

- 1) none: 87.3 percent
- 2) one: 7.4 percent
- 3) two: 2.5 percent
- 4) three: 1.3 percent
- 5) four: 0.7 percent
- 6) more than five: 50.7 percent [as published]

11. In your opinion, how widespread is electoral corruption today?

- 1) very widespread: 8.7 percent
- 2) widespread: 9.4 percent
- 3) not widespread: 20.1 percent
- 4) largely nonexistent: 15.2 percent
- 5) don't know: 46.6 percent

12. Have your friends, relatives, or neighbors come across electoral corruption?

- 1) yes: 14.2 percent
- 2) no: 76.1 percent
- 3) don't know: 9.7 percent

13. Have you personally come across electoral corruption

- 1) yes: 4.5 percent
- 2) no: 95.5 percent

14. If a candidate offers you gifts and cash, would you vote for him?

- 1) certainly: 1.1 percent
- 2) not necessarily: 20.4 percent
- 3) certainly not: 78.5 percent

15. Of the existent political parties, which are you inclined toward supporting?

- 1) KMT: 39.9 percent
- 2) DPP: 2.4 percent
- 3) Youth Party: 4.3 percent
- 4) Democratic Social Party: 0.1 percent
- 5) not inclined toward any party: 57.3 percent

16. Do you approve of the establishment of the DPP?

- 1) highly approve: 2.2 percent
- 2) approve: 19.6 percent
- 3) disapprove: 17.0 percent
- 4) strongly disapprove: 7.2 percent
- 5) no opinion or don't know: 53.9 percent

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DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES IN RECENT PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 7 Dec 86 p 2

[Text]

Distribution of Votes in Parliamentary Elections by Party (in percentages)

	KMT	Democratic Social Party	Youth Party	Democratic Progressive	No party Affiliation
Electoral District 1	66.17 (66.57)	0 (0)	0.39 (0)	23.8 (28.3)	9.63 (11.14)
Electoral District 2	69.20 (75.82)	0 (0)	0 (0)	28.43 (19.88)	2.37 (3.30)
Electoral District 3	70.73 (80.19)	0 (0)	0 (0)	18.89 (10.82)	10.38 (8.99)
Electoral District 4	65.20 (67.02)	0 (2.25)	0 (0)	12.66 (7.76)	22.14 (22.98)
Electoral District 5	67.39 (68.21)	0 (0)	0 (0)	32.61 (29.68)	0 (2.12)
Electoral District 6	100.00 (81.30)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (17.30)	0 (1.40)
Taipei	68.12 (76.48)	0.13 (0)	0 (0.27)	31.27 (19.51)	0.48 (3.74)
Kaohsiung	53.61 (53.64)	0 (0)	0 (0)	37.89 (24.16)	8.50 (22.20)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages in 1983 elections.

KMT = Kuomintang

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SPECULATION ON FUTURE SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS

Hong Kong PAI HSING [THE PEOPLE] in Chinese No 134, 12 Dec 86 pp 54-56

[Article by Zhang Jiefeng [1728 4814 7685]: "Need for Parliamentary Reform Urgent as Members Age"]

[Excerpts] In Taiwan, the "eternal parliament" not only is a political joke, but also constitutes a serious obstacle to the government's continued functioning in the future. Members were first elected to all three institutions in 1947. Legislative Yuan members serve a 3-year term, while their counterparts in the National Assembly and Control Yuan both serve 6-year terms. Soon after the first batch of members took office, however, the Kuomintang [KMT] government moved to Taiwan. Since then no election has been held in accordance with the law. The Judicial Yuan explains that to avoid any disruption, existing members would continue to exercise their power before a second election can be held. Thus people first elected in 1947 have been in office for almost 4 decades. Because their ranks have been thinning gradually due to advancing age, new supplementary seats have been added since 1969 under the "provisional regulations." These seats are filled through election upon the expiration of the terms of the incumbents. Nevertheless they make up a tiny percentage of the total membership and parliamentary institutions are still dominated by the veterans.

Professor Hu Fo [5170 0154] of the Political Science Department at National Taiwan University pointed out with an average age of 79, veteran members of the Legislative Yuan are simply too old to discharge competently the heavy duties of a legislative councilor. The idea of having additional members is precisely to give the parliamentary machinery a transfusion of new blood to keep it running properly. Supplementary members make up a tiny share of all members, but by questioning policies, they exert a great deal of pressure on the ruling party. Analyses suggest that no more than 20 of the veterans are able to debate the younger members.

As for the age of members of the National Assembly, 1980 data show that almost half were 70 to 79 years old and less than 7 percent were under 60 at the time. Total membership of the National Assembly still stood at 1,185 then, compared to 990 this year, even including members elected to fill supplementary seats. Clearly the members are fading fast.

Apart from the drastic decline in their number in recent years, the ability of elderly members to discuss official business has also become suspect. Xie Changting [6200 7022 1694], a member of the Taipei Municipal Council, said in a recent speech, "A party member on the Legislative Yuan even has to carry a sign on him when he goes out for a walk at dusk, 'If I get lost, please call xxxxxxxx.' But that person is only 78. What about the 87-year-olds? The 97-year-olds? Why are they qualified to take part in politics, to be members of the Legislative Council?"

Xie Changting also cited a tragicomic example: "Kaohsiung last year elected Miss Lin Menggui [2651 1322 6311], who is in her 30's, to the Control Yuan. Sitting beside her in the Control Yuan is an elderly member in his 80's. Whenever Miss Lin entered the room, the old councillor would stand up and asked, 'Miss, whom are you looking for?'" "Councilor Lin was briefly taken aback, then she pointed to the nameplate at her seat to indicate she was that person. Then the elderly councillor said, 'You are looking for this person? She is not here.'" "Exasperated, Miss Lin walked up to her seat, sat down, and took a sip of the tea on the desk. Only then did he realize she was Councilor Lin and said, with seeming enlightenment, 'Oh, how are you, how are you?'" "However, when Councilor Lin came into the room the next day, the old man again stood up and asked, 'Whom are you looking for, miss?' How can parliamentarians of this moral standard decide the policies for 18 million people? The older they get, the more worried and troubled we become. Yet the KMT wants these people to live to a ripe old age to safeguard the 'existence' of legally constituted authority. If they die, so would legally constituted authority die with them. Old as they are, they are still wanted to run the show. But the harder they work, the sooner they die. The KMT has not been able to solve this political contradiction for 30 years."

This joke is not meant to merely make people laugh. The most urgent issue now is how to solve the crisis in the parliamentary system. Professor Zhang Zhongdong [1728 1813 2767] of the History Department at National Taiwan University said that the trends toward political reform in recent months are interrelated. The crux of the matter is this: how are people's representatives at the center going to be replaced? In what way should new representatives emerge? Through elections, of course. But elections must be based on a fair and reasonable society. The party ban is clearly unfair and unreasonable: Without the support of party organizations, non-KMT personages are naturally at a disadvantage in elections. Therefore, lifting the party ban and martial law is a prerequisite for parliamentary reform as well as a longstanding demand by Taiwan's intellectual community.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YANBEI GROUND FORCES RESERVE DIVISION

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in chinese 10 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Lin Peirong [2651 1014 2837] and Li Weixiang [2621 4850 4161]: "Some Information Concerning the Yanbei Reserve Division; Goodbye 'Old Sleeve'"]

[Text] Editor's Note: During the past year, the reserve forces have emerged as a new army in the alignment of China's armed forces. In order to introduce this force to a broad mass of readers, and answer some questions from everyone who expressed interest, this column will publish a series of installments relating some information obtained on a visit to the Yanbei Reserve Division.

On New Year's Eve, the snow fell in big flakes, covering the strategic point of Yanbei, turning it into a stretch of silver sea. We trudged along the road through the snow, and arrived at the headquarters building of the Yanbei Army Reserve Division. The tense orderly work environment here causes one to pause as would a cold hip in the air. But upon entering the conference room, one is immediately aware of the dedication such leading comrades as Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping, and Qin Jiwei [4440 1015 0251] have for this unit. Department Head Zhang Aiping has written four large characters there, "The New Army at the Gate of Yan." Poetic and written in one line, it invites us to seek other connotations and extensions.

The Yanbei Reserve Division came into being in the 1980s, a new type of unit that was at once agricultural, industrial, and military--the first of its kind. As such, it is undoubtedly the symbol of a historic step forward in the buildup of China's reserve forces. However, when reserve forces are mentioned, people often link them together in their minds with the "old sleeves," i.e., outmoded equipment. When we made the trek to where this unit was stationed, the rows of heavy-caliber cannon, of awesome tanks and armored cars, made it seem as if we had come upon a modernized regular army division. With pride in his voice, a division leader said, "Our light and heavy weaponry can in general be compared to that of the regular army divisions! We not only have the new model infantry weapons currently being used in the Chinese Army, we also have large-caliber howitzers, cannon, antiaircraft artillery, rocket launchers, tanks, transport vehicles and command cars. These weapons are all in the hands of well-trained men.

Someday at the Gate of Yan, this ancient battlefield, there will surely rise once again a force for China, so that this mystical piece of earth will take on still more magical colors!"

And it is precisely to do this that the division's officers and men have had to overcome massive difficulties, work out training reforms, and gradually make the transition from training that is purely technical in nature to training that combines technology with tactics. Every special type of unit has come up to the standards needed to "move out, march on, and strike accurately."

When "steel" is combined with steel, a new type of iron-and-steel division is forged. When this division was on maneuvers, several images were etched onto the mind like photographs: as two signal flares rise high into the sky, a group of tanks moves out with a frightening roar, and rumble their way to an assembly point. "Boom! Boom! Boom!"...The tanks' roaring cannon spurt out tongues of fire, instantly smoke billows all around, and only their concentrated fire can be seen. The "enemy" tanks are destroyed at once; one of the firing tanks has scored 12 hits on the targets...

Outsiders find it hard to believe that such successful firing is the work of reserve forces! Observers cannot help but open wide their eyes, gaze down on the open country, with smoke from the weapons swirling about and the motors roaring, and think: what an awesome force, how grand and heroic!

Goodbye "old sleeve!"

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RESULTS AFTER 1 YEAR OF CONTRACT POL SUPPLY

Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 24 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Wang Yihua [3769 5030 5478]: "A Savings of 70,000 Tons of Oil; Ground Forces Contract Oil Supply Accomplishes This in One Year"]

[Text] Over the past year, the Chinese Army has carried out a reform of the oil supply system for ground forces which featured a contract system. How has it gone? Zhang Hongsheng [1728 1547 3532], deputy director of the General Oil Logistics Department, here for the General Oil Logistics Storage Conference, stated happily that the ground forces last year economized on over 70,000 tons of oil. This was done in all situations in which oil is used--guaranteed training, combat readiness, daily living, construction, etc. This savings in oil also cut military spending by 35 million yuan.

For a long time, the Chinese Army's oil supply was furnished under a system of "reimbursement." The annual demand for oil in addition to the considerable amount purchased by quota, both aggravated the contradictions of the national energy crisis and increased military expenditures.

Because of the contractual oil supply system being implemented at the beginning of last year, supply quotas were reduced 8 percent from years past. In the course of implementation, some units selected quotas which were handed down in one package as a one-time, final measure. Some units implemented responsibility systems whereby senior officers contracted to supply individuals, organizations contracted to supply units, and units contracted to supply the rank-and-file. There were also units which instituted award systems for economizing on oil, which determined missions, mileage, consumption amounts and savings. Many units found that the series of measures they had selected led to a considerable decrease in consumption: For example, the Second Artillery of the Guangzhou and Jinan Military Regions found that their actual oil consumption was 3.1 to 3.5 percent lower than the stipulated quota.

Deputy Director Zhang said that this year, all three branches of the armed forces--the Army, Navy and Air Force--will completely adopt the contract system for supplying oil. At present, based on supply standards, the year's contract quotas will reward economizing, and a start will be made on implementing a system which does not recompense overspending.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RESERVE UNIT ORGANIZATION, TRAINING

'3 Integrations' Advocated

Shenyang DONGBEI MINBING [NORTHEAST MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 4 Sep 86 p 19

[Article by Wang Yulin [3769 3768 2651], commander of the Dalian Military Subdistrict: "My Views on the Question of the Organization of Militia"]

[Text] Whether the organization of the militia is scientific and rational, has a direct bearing on military and political training in peacetime and troop mobilization in wartime. Therefore, it is necessary to explore this question. This article contains some of my views on the question of militia organization, and I hope everybody will discuss them.

In organizing the militia, generally speaking, both quantity and quality must be considered; it must be convenient for military and political training and for combat readiness and sentry duty in peacetime, and also must in wartime make possible rapid mobilization, swift expansion of garrison units, as well as coordination with garrison units in the fulfillment of operational missions. Specifically speaking, it should effect the "three integrations."

First, integrate the organization of the militia with the task of wartime troop mobilization. Speaking of one area, we must, based on the task of troop mobilization in wartime, make a comprehensive study of, and devise strategies for, the organization of the militia. In the tasks of distributing core members of the militia after the reduction in quantity, we should refer to the combat readiness status, economic conditions, and population proportions, and adopt the method of assigning more to the coastal areas and key cities and relatively less to the in-depth areas, so that the distribution tends to be more rational and the burdens tend to be more balanced. The specific idea is: The cities should, based on the requirements for city defense operations, focus on antiaircraft gun, antiaircraft machinegun, signal, chemical defense, and other specialized arms with complex skills. Islands should, based on the amount needed to replenish each service arm in the wartime mobilization of garrison units, have a matching or semimatching organization, and in peacetime the regular units should give the militia matching training. Coastline areas should, based on the requirements for emergency mobilization of garrison units, appropriately organize more service arms needed for the expansion of garrison units when war is about to break out, especially more infantry, so

that there will be an integration with peacetime combat readiness and sentry duty. In-deptn areas should, with the county as the unit, focus on organizing arms at the regiment level and below of the newly formed corps and divisions. The military subdistrict should give comprehensive consideration to the soldiers with specialized skills at the division level and above and, within the scope of the entire subdistrict, organize the militia and integrate the work of conscription and demobilization, setting up certain bases of reserves of soldiers with specialized skills in order to improve the speciality matching rate of wartime mobilization.

Second, integrate the organization of militia with the organization of reserve units. Some comrades think that in the future the counties and districts that are charged with the task of forming reserve units will, in principle, not train militia and that their organizing of militia will also be nominal. Therefore, they advocate that reserve duty only be organized in some factories and mines or townships (towns), which will not organize militia. I think that this is impossible, because it would be unfavorable, from the organizational standpoint, to the "perfection of the system of integrating militia with reserve duty." It would be unfavorable for balancing the burden between the enterprise and the township (town), and would be even more unfavorable for laying up reserve troops. The solution is to appropriately enlarge the range of forming reserve units. Within the scope of a county or district, we should strive to have the townships in the rural areas organize reserve duty, and in the cities have 90 percent of the enterprises organize reserve duty. Looking at the situation in organizing Dalian's antiaircraft gun reserve division, generally it was found to be fairly suitable for a specially large factory or mine with 10,000 people or more to come up with one to two companies, for a large factory or mine to come up with about one company, and for a medium-sized factory or mine to come up with one to two platoons. For the proportion of reserve duty men to core members of the militia, for the most part 1:2 to 1:4 were found suitable. The purpose of enlarging the range of organizing reserve duty is to put reserve duty in the militia organization, put reserve soldiers with specialized skills in the militia with specialized skills, and thus further perfect the system of integrating the militia with reserve duty. In this way, not only can prominence be given to key points and a good grasp be gotten on the building of reserve units, but also militia organizations can act as the second echelon for reserve units (fendui), and undertake the task of replenishing and laying up reserve personnel. That is to say, every year, when there is a reorganization, we could as much as possible put those youths who qualify to join the reserves, but who because of the restrictions of proportion cannot be put on reserve duty, into the militia organizations, so that they will take part in certain activities and receive the necessary education. With regard to those fighters who after receiving military training are withdrawn from reserve units, if they have not exceeded the maximum age limit they should also be recruited into militia organizations. Thus, even if the militia does not engage in any large-scale training, the reserve duty will constantly increase the number of the militia, and give the militia organizations a certain military quality. When necessary the militia organization will be given a short period of refresher training, and it will quickly become a contingent with a certain operational capability.

Third, integrate the militia organization with peacetime training. During the current adjustment of militia organizations, consideration must be given to the demand for soldiers with key specialized skills in future training. At the same time, the training must embody the principle of balanced burdens. I think that we should expand the scope in forming and the number of soldiers with specialized skills, and change the past situation in which in rural areas there were few and scattered soldiers of this type and it was difficult to organize training. For the convenience of centralizing and organizing training and of laying up troops, specifically speaking, we can in accordance with the service arms and their number needed at the regimental level, divide an area into certain sectors. Each sector would be composed of one or several adjacent townships (towns), which would be training and reserve centers for a certain service arm, thereby making organizing training, laying up, and mobilizing a coordinated process. Besides organizing training for soldiers with one specialized skill, each sector should organize a balanced number of infantry fendui. In peacetime, only soldiers with specialized skills would be trained; before the infantry went into battle it would be given a short period of training so that it could perform its battle mission. Looking at the situation in our Dalian area, in accordance with the present type and number of military equipment, the number of soldiers with specialized skills at the regiment level and below is one-third of the total number of militia, and can satisfy the requirement for wartime mobilization. Because there is now a very small number of equipment for them, for the soldier with specialized skills at the division level and above only several factories and mines where conditions are good or townships (towns) can be selected to set up training centers which train a batch of backbone elements with specialized skills to become a backbone force for wartime mobilization. Following the constant improvement of militia weapons and equipment and their measured development, we will gradually basically satisfy the need for wartime mobilization.

Dual Leadership System

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 8, 10 Aug 86 p 15

[Article by the Cadre Office of the Political Department in the Guizhou Provincial Military District: "The Question of Coordinating the Building of Reserve Units"]

[Text] A reserve unit is a paramilitary organization under the dual leadership of the local party committee and government and the higher-level military organization. Our goal is to build it into a reserve force that can be drawn out, that can be set in motion, and that has combat effectiveness, and also to make it become a vital new force in socialist economic construction. To achieve this goal, good coordination is particularly needed. The reserve unit along with the military subdistrict and armed forces department must implement the dual leadership system, subordinate themselves to the overall situation in state economic construction, and vigorously and vividly be good "staff officers" for the local party committee and government. Militia work is the foundation of reserve unit work, and the quality of reserve units awaits the improvement of the quality of militia. This characteristic determines the coordinated relationship in which the two complement each other, and much of their work can be organically combined. For example, the readjustment of the

reserve unit personnel can be combined with the reorganization of militia, the training of reserve units can be combined with the military training of militia, the building of the reserve units' warehouses and training bases can be combined with the building of the militia's warehouses and training bases, and so forth.

When our province was forming ground forces reserve divisions, in order to solve the problem of reasonable burdens, it built the reserve regiments within the scope of two to three counties. This kind of transcounty system of organization forms a complex relationship in the system of organization between county and county, unit and unit. It requires that we take effective measures to coordinate well all sides. First, there should be good vertical coordination, that is, through intervention by the higher level's party committee, government, and military organization, directly effect centralized, unified leadership over the reserve regiment that crosses over the county's party committee, government, and people's armed forces department. Second, horizontal coordination should be enhanced, that is, the reserve regiment will, with the county people's armed forces department's maintenance, vigorously and on its initiative, of regular ties with the transcounty people's armed forces department, report situations to each other and discuss administrative affairs. Also, the system of organization for deputy regiment commanders should be increased, so that the directors of people's armed forces departments that cross county lines have leadership duties in the reserve regiment, which will be advantageous for coordinating relationships and resolving contradictions.

Role of Local Cadres

Shenyang DONGBEI MINBING [NORTHEAST MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 4 Sep 86 p 22

[Article by Jiu Shi [6930 4258]: "Give Full Play in Reserve Duty to the Role of Local Cadres"]

[Text] The great majority of cadres in reserve units come from the localities. They deal with a wide range of matters, and their management levels are complex. In particular, following the reform of the economic system, the cadres have become quite mobile, a fact that causes some difficulties to their participation in the activities of reserve units. Under these circumstances, how are we to give play to the role of local cadres in the reserve units? The practice of the Jinzhou Ground Forces Reserve Division is:

Rational Deployment. Last year, before adjusting the local cadres assigned to the reserve, the organizations of the division and its regiments first of all made an investigation of the deployment to find out the real situation. They discovered that in some systems and units there was an excessive concentration of reserve-assigned cadres. In accordance with the principle of rational distribution and professional matching, they appropriately expanded local units in which cadres in two levels of organizations were involved, and transferred out of them some cadres who were not suited for work in reserve organizations. For the regions in which the cadres of all departments of the organizations were, they achieved a corresponding connected-part

concentration. For the reserve-assigned cadres of the organizations and personnel departments of cities and counties, who play a crucial role in peacetime, they fixed the units and personnel, thereby insuring that they would have professional duties and that there would be unified management of the cadres by the army and the locality.

Bold Utilization. During the training of organic companies, all of the cadres act as teachers according to their posts and levels, so that the cadres become "real officers" who have troops to lead. In the site-shifting training in the field of all the division's companies, the cadres likewise "fly solo" as they are given a free hand in management. The division also actively creates administrative conditions for local preassigned cadres so that they become qualified reserve cadres.

Concern for Politics and Life. This reserve division regularly concerns itself with the political progress of the reserve-assigned cadres and also regularly resolves their difficulties in life. Based on the behavior and actual capability of the cadres in all activities, the division has vigorously recommended the worthy and capable to the relevant local departments, with the result that 91 reserve-assigned cadres have been promoted at their work posts. When the political departments of the division and its regiments were adjusting the cadres, they also correspondingly changed the reserve-assigned posts of these men. With regard to the farmland labor and the wages and remuneration of reserve-assigned cadres during the period that they take part in military unit activities, by organizing "support-the-front" activities among the cadres and reserve fighters in the townships, the division obtained arrangements and solutions by the local governments and enterprise units, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the cadres for reserve work.

Relationship of Reserves, PAFD

Shenyang DONGBEI MINBING [NORTHEAST MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 4 Sep 86 p 22

[Article by Gan Wu [3927 2976]: "Elementary Discussion of the Mutual Relationship of People's Armed Forces Departments and Reserve Regiments"]

[Text] After people's armed forces departments were turned over to the local system of organization, how was their relationship with the reserve regiments to be managed? Some comrades have come up with very good ideas, and here we will discuss several of our views.

Concerning organization and leadership. A people's armed forces department and a reserve regiment separately and independently set up party committees, and the two have a relationship on the same level. However, when studying major questions, they must keep each other informed and coordinate with each other. The leader of the people's armed forces department and the reserve regiment do not have mutually concurrent posts within the party. When a party committee meeting is held, the principal leaders of the other party can attend the meeting as nonvoting delegates. For convenience in initiating work, a leading cadre of a people's armed forces department may concurrently hold an appropriate post in an organization of the reserve regiment. The organization of a people's armed forces department and a reserve regiment are administered

independently, forming their own entities. The appointment and dismissal, transfer, and reward and punishment of their subordinate personnel should be handled by the party committee at their own level. The militia and reserve work of basic-level factories, mines, and enterprise units should, in accordance with their subordinate relationship, separately accept the dual leadership of the higher level's military departments.

Concerning the division of work. We think that a people's armed forces department and a reserve regiment should, based on each one's work focuses, coordinate in unity, closely cooperate, and support each other. First, for the reorganization, political education, building of the two civilizations, propaganda and reporting, self-creation of funds, and concentrated training of backbone elements with identical specialities, the militia and the reserves can jointly study and make unified plans. Second, for other work, like cadre work, military training, conscription and selection, and summing up, commenting on, and appraising, the two parties can do them separately based on their duties. Third, the basic-level armed forces department that has the reserve mission, when doing militia work and reserve work at the same time, should put its main energy on reserve work.

Concerning administration and management. We feel that it is fairly appropriate in administration and management for the people's armed forces department to be made primary and for the reserve regiment to help it. The director of the office in the people's armed forces department should be made specifically responsible for the daily administrative work. The office of the people's armed forces department should be made responsible for inventorying, registering, and managing the existing equipment, materiel, barracks property, and barracks furnishings of the people's armed forces department. For the financial revenue and expenditures of the people's armed forces department and the reserve regiment, there should be independent accounts and separate management. Within the scope permitted by policy, the people's armed forces department and the reserve regiment should vigorously initiate activities to create funds by themselves. The funds thus created should be managed by the reserve regiment, but their expenditure and use may be decided through consultation by the two parties. In mess management, the people's armed forces department should be made primary and the reserve regiment should help it. All kitchen utensils are to be supplied by the people's armed forces department, which will also pay the wages of temporarily hired kitchen personnel.

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RESERVE UNIT ACTIVITIES, ORGANIZATION

Ground Forces Reserve Division

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 9 Sep 86 p 23

[Article by Jin Hongwen [6855 4767 2429]: "'Connected Process' Training Method"]

[Text] The "connected process" comprehensive training method used by a certain ground forces reserve division first of all gets a good grip on the "dragon's head" of the command training of the division's organizations. For several years, 47 leaders of the division and its regiments and principal section chiefs of its organizations have taken part in various kinds of training run by the higher level. Seven training classes run by the division and its regiments have trained a total of more than 500 organization cadres. Next there is the "dragon's body" company training, in which organization and command, foundation subjects, political education, implementation of regulations, mobilization drills, and simulation of active duty company life are fused into one entity and carried out in a comprehensive fashion. Finally, the launching of small-scale live drills is an effective method for making the training of the entire division be well composed from beginning to end and for linking up the parts of the training to form a whole.

Reserve Division Political Education

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 9 Sep 86 p 23

[Article by Jin Ming [6855 2494] and Huang Zhuqing [7806 2612 3237]: "Invigorate Political Education by Adapting It to One's Own Characteristics"]

[Text] Focusing on the characteristics of reserve units, a certain reserve division has blazed a trail in political education. Its method is: 1) Adapting to the characteristic of reserve units of being highly dispersed, it has reduced the traditional practice of concentrated large classes. For the companies in rural areas, in the busy farming season scattered activities by squads are made primary; in the slack farming season and on holidays and days off, education is given in a concentrated fashion with the company as the unit. For companies in cities and towns, concentrated activities by squads and platoons are made primary. 2) Adapting to the characteristic that fairly

many reserve armymen have to leave home on business, the division has initiated correspondence school education. 3) Adapting to the characteristic that reserve armymen are young, the division has put into various kinds of forms the education on the new military service law, the education on the functions of reserve armymen, and the education on patriotism. 4) Adapting to the characteristic that reserve armymen are both soldiers and civilians, the division has invited leading comrades of the party and the government to give lectures and make radio speeches to publicize and explain the party's principles and policies and to publicize and explain the legal system. It makes use of party schools in townships and towns to train backbone elements in political education.

Reserve AAA Division Automation

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 9 Sep 86 p 23

[Article by Deng Yao [6772 3852] and Gao Jianguo [7559 1696 0948]: "Command System at Division and Regiment Levels Automated in a Certain Reserve AAA Division"]

[Text] With the financial and technical support of the factories and mines of its reserve units, a certain reserve AAA division has given play to the role of the secondary technical school technicians among its reserve cadres, who have initially automated the training and command systems of the division and its regiments. Command posts, training centers, and reference rooms have been allocated microprocessors, radios, videocorders, projectors, film projectors, and synchronous slide projectors. Also, electronic sandtables, spherical motion picture screens, and data and reference materials display units have been built. This system can display various kinds of data, pictures, and reference materials automatically, swiftly, accurately, and distinctly. The performance of enemy aircraft and the tactical measures of our side appear before one's eyes.

Jilin MD Mobilization Regulations

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 9 Sep 86 p 23

[Article by Quan Dongguang [2938 2639 0342] and Li Jingbo [2621 2529 3134]: "Jilin Provincial Military District Drafts Detailed Rules and Regulations for Mobilization of Reserve Units"]

[Text] Basing itself on the spirit of the "Military Service Law of the People's Republic of China" and the "Regulations for the Mobilization Work of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," the Jilin Provincial Military District, drawing on effective experiences in several years of mobilization work, has drafted the "Detailed Rules and Regulations For Carrying Out and Preparing for the Mobilization and Assembly of the Reserve Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" (draft for discussion).

In the form of orders, the "Detailed Rules and Regulations," for the entire process from peacetime mobilization preparatory work to the completion by the reserve units of their assembly and drawing in, and preparation to advance or

switch to active service, stipulate the content and procedures of the main work of the senior officers and organizations of divisions and regiments; the many-sided support during mobilization and assembly in political work, communications, transportation, logistics, technology and equipment; the mutual relationship between the reserve divisions and regiments, on the one hand, and the military subdistricts (people's armed forces departments), on the other; and the subordinate relationship and the duties and division of work of all levels, all functional departments, and all types of personnel.

Suggestions for Reserve Registration

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 10, 10 Oct 86 p 16

[Article by Jia Ha [3946 0761], Guo Hua [0948 5478], and Wan Xing [5502 5281] of the Yanyuan County People's Armed Forces Department: "A Suggestion for Reserve Duty Registration"]

[Text] Looking at the situation in recent years in military service and reserve duty registration, we see, first, that it has been very extensive and has required quite a lot of manpower, material resources, and financial resources. Especially in mountain areas on the border, where the land is vast and the people are scarce, and in minority nationality areas, registration takes a very long time and omissions and mistakes are made. Second, there are many detailed statistical tables, and it is difficult to be accurate. Third, the scope of registration is citizens from 18 to 35 years old (except for cadres and students), and therefore it is difficult to avoid a low quality of personnel (either in physical quality, education, or ideological and moral character).

We think that to solve these problems there needs to be a scientific estimate of the number of troops needed in one division or in one region in the initial and middle stages of a war. Then there should be a registration plan based on population proportion or administrative division. A place would, in accordance with its assigned number, select the optimum qualifications for registration at an area convenient for communication and concentrated training. In this way, in wartime a sufficient number of troops of fairly high quality could be raised, and also mistakes in actual work would be overcome and the amount of work lessened.

Local Command Relationships

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 9, 10 Sep 86 p 12

[Article by Kang Zhongwen [1660 1813 2429] and Bai Jiangang [4101 1696 0474]: "Is It a Guidance Relationship or a Command Relationship?"]

[Text] The changing of county (city) people's armed forces departments to the local system of organization was a major revolution in the system of people's armed forces work. Some comrades now think that military organizations, after the rebuilding, only have a guidance relationship with the people's armed forces departments and no longer have a command relationship. We think that, after the rebuilding, the military organizations still have an overall command

relationship with the people's armed forces departments and that part of it has turned into a guidance relationship. Their leadership nature has not fundamentally changed because the people's armed forces departments have changed to the local system of organization.

The fact that the nature of the people's armed forces departments and the system of dual leadership have not changed determines that the command relationship cannot change. The core of the nature of people's armed forces departments is the word "military," and military work demands a high degree of concentrated, unified command and the discipline of strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions. Especially in wartime, when the military situation is like fire, the troop mobilization and the work of taking part in the war and supporting the front must be done rapidly and with high efficiency, and be directly commanded by the necessary military organizations, so that the people's armed forces departments are directly led to complete all their combat missions. It should also be seen that the military organization is also the military department of the local party committee at the same level and the military service organization at the same level of government. It exercises proper command over the people's armed forces department, and not only represents the interests of the military system but also represents the interests of the local party committee and government.

As long as the work and mission of the people's armed forces departments do not change, there cannot be a change in the command relationship. After the rebuilding of the people's armed forces departments, they still are responsible for the militia and military service work in the areas under their jurisdiction, and they have a close interrelated nature with military organizations and a continuity in their work. Missions of a military nature possess the characteristics of tight time limits, strong command, and strict demands. Objectively, this requires that the command exercised by military organizations over people's armed forces departments be clear, timely, and competent.

The change in the subordinate relationship of people's armed forces departments does not mean a change in their command relationship. It should be affirmed that, after the people's armed forces departments were put in the local system of organization, some work really changed from the former command relationship to a guidance relationship. However, we cannot, because of this, infer that probably all of the work will change to work of a guidance nature. We also cannot oversimplify think that that if there is a subordinate relationship there is also a command relationship and that if there is no subordinate relationship there is no command relationship. Because the change in the subordinate relationship requires that military organizations improve their leadership methods, it is quite necessary for them to find out and sum up practices and experiences for exercising correct command over people's armed forces departments in the new situation. However, this will only be a change in method, and in essence the command relationship of military organizations with people's armed forces departments still exists.

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BRIEFS

MODIFIED RPG SIGHT--"Comrade Yan Fakui (0917 4099 1145) was an outstanding marksman, as well as a fearless fighter!" On 1 December 1986, Yan Fakui, a regimental staff officer in the Nanjing Military Region, was tragically killed while participating in test firing of the modified Type 40 rocket aiming sight. The tests had been organized by the General Artillery Equipment Technology Research Institute. Four engineering technicians from the Institute, upon hearing the news, rushed to his unit's headquarters, sobbing uncontrollably. In addition to relating Yan Fakui's deeds, they requested that the unit's party committee award Yan Fakui a posthumous citation. On 9 January, group army leadership issued an order which posthumously awarded the First-Class Merit Citation to Yan Fakui. [By Cai Shengguang (5591 5110 1639) and Wang Yingyang (3076 1019 2876)] [Excerpt] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 14 Jan 87 p 1] 12625/13046

AUTOMATED FIELD COMMAND SYSTEM--The automated field command system developed by engineers of the Nanjing Communications Engineering Institute was applied thoroughly on three occasions last year by one division. Opinion was unanimous that this system not only broke a new path for the division's automated field command, but also began having a positive influence on the unit's tactical and technical training. Drilling with the system strengthened the divisional organizations' training, and improved the level of policymaking among senior officers [By Dong Hong (5516 1347) and Ren Qiu (0088 4428)] [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 13 Jan 87 p 2] 12625/13046

GROUP ARMY ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS--Within the past year, personnel of a Nanjing Military Region army group have treated the place where they are stationed as their second home. To promote the building of enterprises in northern Jiangsu, the peoples' government there has established a special "military monument" to commemorate the military personnel's contributions. In joint military-civilian construction activity in the Xu Hai area, this army group has lent its support to putting important engineering projects in an advantageous position. In all, the army group has sent more than 17,000 cadre soldiers, over 520 military vehicles and machines, amounting to over 138,000 activity days. They have participated in the Suzhou Power Plant, the Huaihai Machine Plant, the Xuyun new river, and other major engineering projects, both nationally and in Jiangsu. [By Li Changsen (2621 2490 2772) and Sun Feng (1327 1496)] [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 24 Jan 87 p 4] 12625/13046

MILITARY ADMINISTRATIVE 'INCIDENTS' REDUCED--Statistics from general headquarters today show that the number of accidents of all types for the entire armed forces decreased 22.5 percent from 1985, with the number of fatal accidents decreasing 20.1 percent, the lowest for any year since 1955. In the past year, units responsible for combat, training, construction and manufacturing conscientiously implemented policies which were focused on accident prevention. These were linked with practice, and a serious analysis made of the situation in safety work. There was foresight in the stress on making accident-prevention work permeate the units' missions and in the course of their daily lives. By seriously implementing and coming to grips with the system of rules and regulations, they have perfected a system of personal responsibility for safety, whereby each cadre understands his own responsibility and attends to his own duty. Every unit has also gone forward in strengthening the work of being alert for accident opportunity, seasonability, and vulnerability, while stressing safety education and regular inspections. [By Bai Lu [4101 6424]] [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 11 Jan 87 p 1] 12625/13046

RETROFIT OF 'YUANWANG'-CLASS SHIPS--China's self-designed and developed special ocean-going vessels, the "Yuanwang-1" and "Yuanwang-2," have recently begun a retrofit at the Shanghai Jiangnan Shipyard. This work for the most part makes use of international advanced technology of the 1980's, and will update and modify the motive, observation, communications, navigation, and meteorological systems. After retrofitting, the sister ships will participate in launching foreign commercial satellites. [Text] [Beijing JIANCHUAN ZHISHI in Chinese No 12, 8 Dec 86 p 25]

TYPE-D4 AIR CUSHION VEHICLE--On 19 November 1986, the small Type-D4 full-skirt lifting air cushion vehicle developed by the Shenyang Aircraft Manufacturing Company successfully completed its first trial. It is 8.86 meters long and 3.74 meters wide, weighs 800 kilograms, travels at 80 kph, and has a range of 250 kilometers. It is amphibious, can be used in shallows, marshes, grasslands, and areas near the coast, and is capable of carrying out patrol, reconnaissance, communications, herding, and rescue missions. [Text] [Beijing HANGKONG ZHISHI in Chinese No 3, 6 Mar 87 p 2]

PAP LEADER VISITS QINGHAI UNITS--During the Spring Festival, Zhang Xiufu [1728 4423 1133], political commissar of the People's Armed Police [PAP], traveled 3,000 kilometers to visit 3,000 PAP soldiers and commanders stationed in Qinghai. Beginning 30 January he visited the Haidong Zhidui, 6th Zhidui, and the 1st Zhidui. In the following 8 days he went to Xining, Xiangride in Da Zhen, Golmud, and Delingha, visiting the 2d, 3d, and 5th Zhidui, the Haixizhou Zhidui, the 1st Communications Zhidui, and the Dadui stationed in Golmud directly subordinate to the Xizang Zongdui. [Excerpts] [Xining QINGHAI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 87 p 2]

YUNNAN BORDER ACTIVITY--Our Yunnan border defense units have for several days fought back against Vietnamese armed provocations, protecting the spring planting of all nationalities on the border. Since the beginning of Spring, Vietnam has repeatedly provoked incidents on the Yunnan border, firing almost 10,000 shells at us in 1 month's time, destroying 3,000 mu of fields and killing or injuring 6 persons. We returned their artillery fire, destroying one fortification and injuring many enemy. [Excerpt] [Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 87 p 1]

FIRST PLA FOREIGN TRADE JOINT VENTURE--Factory 7424 of the Nanjing Military Region Logistics Department and the Shanghai Branch of the China National Metals and Minerals Import-Export Corporation have established the PLA's first foreign trade joint venture, which has earned more than 7 million yuan in foreign exchange. This joint venture was set up in 1980 and exports all types of door locks. It now has assembly lines for 230 processes and sells top-quality locks to 30-odd countries. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 8 Mar 87 p 1]

XINJIANG ARTILLERY BRIGADE--Thirty-one family members of soldiers and cadres in a certain Xinjiang MD artillery brigade who came to Xinjiang to engage in business and were living in the barracks area, returned to their hometowns 15 February after receiving convincing education from the unit. Order in the barracks has returned to normal. [Excerpt] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 5 Mar 87 p 1]

LANZHOU MR WATER SUPPLIES--The PLA's first "Northern Shaanxi Water Supply Chart," drawn up by a certain water supply engineering regiment in the Lanzhou MR, was certified 5 March by the first army-wide engineering corps water supply units work conference held at Yinchuan. Specialists attending the meeting felt that this fills a void in PLA field water engineering research. The chart provides accurate information to command organizations above the group army level so they can get a grasp on water sources, make operational plans, and build water supply stations and battlefield wells. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 7 Mar 87 p 1]

SHANGHAI MILITIA WEAPONS MANAGEMENT--Shanghai CPC committee Secretary Rui Xingwen, and Deputy Secretary and Mayor Jiang Zemin observed Shanghai militia work on 12 March. Shanghai's militia have put into effect a three-tiered weapon management network which has already been free of mishaps for 3 years. The Changfeng AAA Regiment has achieved excellent results in four live firings organized by the Nanjing MR and Shanghai Garrison District. Leaders from the Shanghai CPC committee, government, and Garrison District also visited militia arsenals of the Putuo Qu People's Armed Police. [Excerpts] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Mar 87 p 1]

COMPUTERIZED FLIGHT PLAN PREPARATION--The Air Force's first use of microcomputers to arrange flight plans was approved 2 March by the Beijing MR Air Force. This shows that the Air Force Aviation Corps has entered a new stage in modernized training. In the past it required more than 3 hours to make up a flight plan by hand, while a microcomputer now does the work in 15 to 20 minutes and also prints out the results, increasing work efficiency 20 times [as printed]. After 1 year of trial use, this new training measure has been 100 percent effective. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 3 Mar 87 p 1]

NEW ACCOUNTING METHODS FOR DEFENSE ENTERPRISES--In order to stop the deceptive use of national defense funds, the Shenyang MR has decided, beginning 20 March, to collect rent on vehicles, machinery, and other equipment used in production, and to collect fees according to price for all equipment and POL used. Several units have not computed equipment expenditures and wear and tear into their costs, causing national defense funds to become profits which slip into each unit's treasury. Following the spirit of the State Council's "Regulations for Managing State Enterprise Costs," the military region has

made use of planned management. It has ruled that equipment used in production enterprises must make use of cost accounting, and that rental fees and compensation received must be used for maintenance and equipment renewal. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 21 Mar 87 p 1]

NANJING SPECIAL OPERATIONS BATTALION--A special battalion formed by a Nanjing MR unit's experimental group has completed a 1 year training mission with good results. It was formed early last year according to general department directives to better adapt to the special operational requirements of a future war. Officers and soldiers learned to drive 6 types of vehicles including trucks, cars, tanks, and armored vehicles, and to use 8 weapons including heavy and light machine guns, light artillery, and one-man rocket launchers. They also mastered cliff climbing, trench crossing, and river crossing, so that each man could carry out 18 different military skills. Also emphasized were special operations combat methods, such as attacking from sea, land, and air. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 23 Mar 87 p 1]

MOBILE WEAPONS REPAIR UNIT--The Shenyang Military Region Logistics Department and Factory 3301 have jointly developed a towed warehouse to supply parts for weapons maintenance. It can store an artillery regiment's entire 1-year supply of weapon parts, optical devices, and protective equipment, a total of 6942 items of 726 types, can transport them by rail or towed vehicle, and can unload single units. It is equipped with maintenance tools and makes it possible to carry out emergency repairs on the battlefield. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 12 Mar 87 p 2]

CHEMICAL WARFARE TEST KIT--Fang Taizhong [2455 1132 1813], a technician at a certain chemical defense technology office, has developed a test kit to rapidly measure available chlorine, changing the situation where available chlorine could only be measured by a chemist in a completely equipped laboratory. Using the kit in the field only requires adding its premeasured chemicals to the decontaminant, and within 2 minutes it will indicate the amount of available chlorine. It is accurate to within 2 percent. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 12 Mar 87 p 2]

COMPUTER SIMULATED TRAINING AT COMMAND COLLEGE--During educational reforms, the PLA Army Command College developed and put into use computer simulated tactical training, achieving initial results after 2 years. The photo shows students using computer displays to take a class in tactical warfare. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 14 Mar 87 p 1]

ARMORED CORPS TECHNICAL REGULATIONS--With the consent of the General Staff Department, the legislative-like "Armored Corps Technical Work Regulations" has been issued to the units. Armored technical work is an important aspect of modernizing armored units. In order to adapt to technical developments in armor, the new "Regulations" has absorbed many years of technical experience and content, and is imbued with the relevant intentions of the three general departments. Based on the characteristics of future warfare, it clarifies technical work duties, principles, division of labor, rules, and requirements, and contains legislative laws and regulations. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 14 Mar 87 p 1]

PROGRESS IN XINJIANG UNITS--A certain division in the Xinjiang MD has made correspondence education part of "collective" education and training. This division is stationed on the northern foot of the Tian Shan, and is dispersed over a long front. The seven training schools in the division have all established correspondence information and guidance posts as a convenience. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 10 Mar 87 p 1] A certain Xinjiang MD regiment has had success with fishponds in a harsh environment where nothing will grow. It is located in the second largest desert of shifting sand in the world--the western portion of the Taklimakan Desert--where transportation is inconvenient and living conditions difficult. Last March the regiment decided to build a permanent fishpond, connecting several salt pits together, redirecting snow melt from the Kunlun Shan, and building a levee. After 1 month, they finally finished a 40 mu pond which has been supplying fish up to 1.5 kilograms in size for consumption by the troops. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 15 Mar 87 p 1]

CSO: 4005/559

REPORT ON 1986 HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN TAIWAN

Taipei KUANHUI TSACHI [CARE MAGAZINE] in Chinese No 53, Jan 87 pp 4-12

[Text] I. Foreword

"As long as human rights violations continue, our concern will not rest."

The state of human rights in Taiwan in 1986 probably cannot be explained in thousands or tens of thousands of words. As personal and social consciousness increases and society evolves, the issue of human rights will certainly assume new forms. Also, different environments give rise to different human rights issues. In other words, human rights have specific as well as universal aspects.

Out of concern for human rights and as a human rights worker, Kuanhui Chunghsin has compiled a brief report on and preliminarily analyzed the state of human rights in Taiwan in 1986. Of course, this report cannot be perfect in its "universality" or "specificity." However, the principle of seeking truth from facts was adhered to throughout the writing of this report.

The report is divided into five major sections: freedom of person; freedom of speech, freedom of publication, and press freedom; the rights of assembly and association; social and economic rights; and environmental rights.

II. Freedom of Person

Article 8 of the constitution provides in elaborate detail for the safeguard of the people's freedom of person. Article 9 too states explicitly that people who are not active servicemen shall not be court-martialled. Owing to the abnormal political climate and the poor caliber of some of the individuals who execute the law, freedom of person and freedom from court-martial are often violated.

Under martial law, non-active servicemen convicted under Article 2 of the Penal Code of the Army, Navy, and Air Force and Article 8 of Martial Law shall be tried by military authorities as they see fit. Other cases where special criminal laws, such as "Law to Eliminate Bandits and Spies during the Period to Suppress Rebellion," "Law on the Punishment of Rebels," and "Law to Punish Bandits," have been violated may also be tried by the military. These

criminal laws cover an extensive area of criminal activity, thus naturally affecting the freedom of the people from court martial. After the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] was set up, President Chiang Chingkuo last October expressed his desire to lift martial law and said firmly that non-active servicemen would never be court martialled. Only when that happens would we have complied with the basic requirements of the constitution.

At present overcrowding remains a serious problem in all civilian prisons in Taiwan. According to a report issued by the Ministry of Justice in 1984, there were 22,908 prisoners at the time in a prison system which could accommodate only 15,983 people. This was followed by an influx of 3,141 additional prisoners during the crackdown on criminal elements. The Ministry of Justice said late this year that there were about 30,000 prisoners in the province's prisons, approximately 5,000 more than their normal capacity, which led some people to comment in despair, "It is crowded behind bars. One can only sleep on one's side, legs curled up, with one's head right next to someone else's. Prison resembles a can about to blow up." This failure of prison administration should be studied closely to seek improvements.

Although the law explicitly prohibits questioning by torture, some members of the police force and intelligence personnel sometimes still resort to extorting a confession by torture when they are interrogating suspects. The most notable case involves one Chen Kaichieh [7115 0418 2638] who was tortured to death during interrogation on 15 August. As a protest, members of his family carried his body to Hsichih substation only to be surrounded and turned back brutally by the police. In addition, there have been several cases this year in which inmates died suddenly or fell into a coma in prison. For instance, a former superintendent surnamed Tsai at Taoyuen Detention Center was removed from office and suspended for a year by the public council for humiliating defendants in custody. It is believed that this is only one of the cases exposed and brought to trial. Then there was a number of cases this year where people were arrested, taken into custody, or sentenced by mistake. Although the wrongdoing was discovered (it is not known whether there were other undiscovered cases), the damage done to human rights cannot be undone.

Supporters of the opposition often have their freedom of person violated fully. On 11 April, for example, Fang Chaochuan [2455 2600 0356] of Pingtung, a non-party personage, was arrested by agents on suspicion of taking part in a rebellion just because they found a rusty toy gun in his home. Cheng Nanjung [6774 0589 2827], founder of the magazine MINCHU SHIHTAI was arrested on 2 June by two policemen acting on their own. He was taken into custody by the district court and denied bail without reason. On 9 June, Kao Mingnui [7559 6900 6540], a student at Mushan National Secondary School, was photographed at a "farewell party for people going to jail" in connection with the "Feng Lai Tao case." He was playing in a musical band that supported the prisoners. When the picture was sent to his school, his teachers physically attacked him while cross-examining him to extort a confession. He became dizzy and sick. On 18 June, Chiang Hungjung [3068 1347 2837] was beaten up on the street by four policemen for selling TZUYOU TAIWAN magazine. Also, during the national elections of people's representatives toward the end of this year, intelligence units of the Kuomintang [KMT] "gathered evidence" by videotaping each and every campaign meeting of DPP candidates, a move which

made some people nervous. These and other instances clearly violate the freedom of person protected by the constitution.

In July 1985, the Legislative Yuen passed the "Regulations to Eliminate Gangsters," giving the police authorities enormous power, including the authority to decide whether a person is a "gangster." Although most courts can reject requests by the police to send a "gangster" to undergo moral education, the duration of such education (1 to 5 years) is still decided by the police. At year end, after the national elections to choose people's representatives, five people from Hsin Yuen Township in Pingtung County were arrested by the police for taking part in "violent lections" and were taken into custody on charges of "gangsterism." Their family members and over 100 villagers demonstrated in the street to protest and called for redress. The "crackdown on gangsters" in effect since 1984 had gotten rid of some of the dregs of society and won strong popular support. A small number of people, however, have complained that they have been wrongly accused and asked for redress. On 19 October, for instance, the family members of Chang Kunlien [1728 0981 6647] of Fengyuenshi went to the Fengyuen Substation to protest and appeal for redress of the wrong committed against him. As for Wu Zhenming [0702 2182 2494], "detained for education" without reason since 1984 under the "crackdown" law, he is still serving time in Lu Tao. So far many minor offenders in Taiwan are dealt with in accordance with "Penalties for Violating Police Regulations," which are unconstitutional. The regulations empower the police to detain a person for a maximum period of 2 weeks. Some members of the police force, however, are much too given to exercising such detention powers in order to take a suspect into custody and obtain statements from him in connection with another case. This kind of "arrest for another case" endangers freedom of person and cries out for improvement.

Prisoners' parole rights have not been fairly and fully protected. Convicts charged with what the KMT calls "rebellion," who are actually "political prisoners" to us, are often denied the right to be paroled. As a result, they tend to serve longer terms than ordinary criminals. At present, of people convicted in the "Kaohsiung incident," those tried by the judiciary have either served out their terms or been freed on parole, while four of those tried by military courts are still behind bars, having been refused parole. On 4 February this year, the KMT government paroled 14 political prisoners, who were joined by 13 more on 31 October. The sentences of these 27 parolees all ranged from 10 to 15 years. Apart from two, all had served more than 10 years in jail. According to information currently on file with the Kuanhuai Chunghsin, altogether 35 people were sentenced for political reasons between 1980 and 1986. At present at least 85 people related to political cases are still in jail, of whom at least 48 are serving terms longer than 10 years. Of these, 26 have been behind bars for more than 10 years. We again appeal to the government to free all "political prisoners of conscience" as soon as possible on humanitarian grounds and as a gesture of its sincerity to promote democratic constitutional rule.

III. Freedom of Speech, Press, and Publication

Article 11 of the constitution stipulates that the people shall have freedom of speech, teaching, writing, and publication. However, these rights have been severely circumscribed through years of martial law.

For many years the KMT government time and again has sought to silence the opposition. Among its dubious pretexts are that opposition opinions would "mislead the public," "weaken public confidence and morale," and "undermine the foundation of the nation." Analysis shows that opinions which have been banned include the following:

- a. opinions skeptical of the anti-communist policy of the KMT or the legitimacy of the regime;
- b. opinions regarded as favorable to communism or the Chinese Communist Party;
- c. opinions that propose or allude to independence, even neutral talk about letting "all the people of Taiwan decide their future on their own," and
- d. reports on cases involving political prisoners, called rebels by the KMT.

Let's look at freedom of the press first. The KMT government in fact directly or indirectly controls the operations of all TV and radio stations and all newspaper publishing houses. It is still stalling off all public demands to put out new newspapers and refuses to register them with such reasons as the need to "prevent an excess of newspapers leading to vicious competition" and the need to "avoid over-consumption and waste of newsprint." In addition it restricts the size of newspaper circulation. This "press ban" policy has not only impaired press freedom but monopolized the newspaper business and infringed upon the people's basic rights of freedom of speech and publication. Note that in recent years the military has gotten into newspaper and magazine publishing and TV and radio broadcasting in a big way and has been relentlessly attacking and vilifying members of the opposition from the vantage point of the ruling party. What is more, military and intelligence organs have been banning all non-KMT publications with ruthless thoroughness. This phenomenon is actually a hidden danger for political development. Article 138 of the constitution states, "The army, navy, and air force of the nation must pledge loyalty to the nation and cherish the people, transcending personal, regional, or party affiliations." Article 139 also says, "No party or individual shall use armed forces as an instrument of political struggle." That is why the newly-formed DPP emphasizes in its basic platform, "The armed forces should be neutralized. The military should remain politically neutral and stay out of party struggles. Political parties should withdraw from the military."

Because of the ban on newspaper publishing, magazines have become the principal tool of communication among the opposition. Under the administrative decree "Publication Control Regulations in the Taiwan Region during Martial Law," however, the KMT regime has no trouble banning opposition publications as it pleases. Non-party magazines on the market today simply cannot be sold openly, which seriously restricts their circulation. What is

more, some magazines are arbitrarily seized and confiscated in the printing houses even before they are bound. And those already mailed are impounded at the post office. On 4 February, CHIENCHIN TSACHIH personnel clashed with people from the cultural work executive group to stop the latter from seizing issue 100 of the magazine. On 1 May, police headquarters personnel raided a printing factory and seized every single copy of the first issue of the newly founded TSINTAI TSACHIH. On 8 May, police headquarters wrote to PASHIH NIENTAI, capriciously ordering it to suspend publication for 1 year. On 4 September HUANCHIU HSINWEN, which was about to resume publication, was slapped with a 1-year suspension. After they were mailed out, all copies of issue 51 of KUANHUI TSACHIH were mysteriously confiscated at the post office. Even TAIWAN HSINWENHUA, an intellectual publication, was banned.

In 1982, there were only 25 known instances of non-party magazines being banned, impounded, or forced to cease publication. The following year the number was still a mere 34. By 1984, it had soared to 177. So far this year almost every issue of every magazine has been banned. There is no such thing as "reasons," let alone "standards." Like "bandits," intelligence agents resort to "plundering" and "deception," employing every tactic to muzzle the opposition. Under these circumstances, non-party personages can only exploit every little "living space" by going "underground" to spread their word.

The issue of freedom of speech on campus has also drawn public attention this year. In connection with the examination of publications, National Taiwan University decided last October to suspend TAIHSUEH HSINWENSHE for a year and disciplined the several students involved. This incident soon evolved into a confrontation between students and the university administration. The former began holding "love of freedom" public lectures criticizing all manner of impropriety within the university. Over at the campus of Cheng Chih University, there was also dissatisfaction among some students over the university's decision to suspend CHENG CHING for a year. Subsequently an "underground publication" entitled YEHHUO appeared on campus. It contained "100 letters to the faculty and students of Cheng Chih University." Each issue carried five letters discussing university administration, academic freedom, student self-government, and other issues.

IV. The Rights of Assembly and Association

Article 14 of the constitution states, "People shall have freedom of assembly and association." In fact, freedom of assembly and association is not fully protected today. Generally speaking, non-political assembly and association are relatively free from obstruction and interference, while political assembly and association, or such activities related to the opposition, do not readily obtain permission and may even be suppressed.

First, freedom of assembly. As far as non-political assembly is concerned, for instance, demonstrations by the people from Puli Town against the holding of lotteries, the protest movement by people everywhere against environmental pollution, and protests by all kinds of economic victims, the police does no more than maintaining order and generally keeping traffic moving on the side.

Also, assemblies staged by some ultra-right conservative self-styled "patriots" have not been blocked or banned by the police.

Assembling related to the political opposition forces, however, has repeatedly been interfered with. The most conspicuous case was the "19 May green movement." As they made preparations for the pre-movement explanatory meeting, various non-party personalities often encountered police suppression and clashes occurred now and then. The "19 May green movement" was initiated by people outside the party to protest 38 years of martial law under the KMT. As originally planned, they were to set off from Wan Hua Lung Shan Temple at 10 am and march to the Presidential Palace for a peaceful demonstration. As it happened, they were trapped inside Lung Shan Temple by over 1,000 policemen. The confrontation lasted as long as 12 hours and came to an end only at 9.50 in the evening. On 30 May, Taiwan's Supreme Court handed down its verdict in the "Feng Lai Tao case." From early June onwards, the police took a hostile attitude toward all "farewell meetings for people going to jail" everywhere. In some localities they even adopted a policy of "exit yes, entry no" in order to stem the tide of participants. This led to a few incidents in which police clashed with the public. On 27 July, the Taipei branch of the non-party Public Policy Association organized a picnic, lecture, and march at Wanli Township. Yet the police despatched a large contingent to cut off the march and prevent non-party personalities from getting together to hold a rally. On 3 September, the court handed down sentences in the Lin Chengchieh [2651 2973 2638] case. For 12 consecutive days thereafter, Lin Chengchieh and others every evening held "farewell meetings" in Taipei, Taichung, and Tainan for people about to go to jail. The military and police responded as if they were faced with a formidable enemy, intimidating the crowds and blocking off roads. But amid the continuous chorus of demand by non-party personalities for "democracy outside the party, peace outside the party," even the KMT dared not act recklessly or hit out. After late September, non-party personalities, including Chu Kaocheng [2612 7559 2973], held a number of well-planned democratic seminars in several places such as Yunnanchia. The initial police reaction was savage: Anti-riot police were mobilized and water jets were used to disperse the crowds, resulting in a few minor clashes, though fortunately no tragedy occurred. Later, because these lectures became more and more frequent, perhaps because the police changed their strategy, and perhaps because they were better adapted, no more clashes happened.

The amended election and recall law of 1983 prohibits election campaign activities before a stipulated period. Undoubtedly its purpose is to prevent opposition figures from getting in touch with the voters. Consequently opposition personalities for one reason or another held mass meetings everywhere in order to mobilize the masses and garner more support. The KMT apparently is more tolerant of these meetings for two reasons: 1) all these meetings are peaceful and constitutional. There are not the slightest grounds for banning them; and 2) Public participation in these meetings has become bolder and more enthusiastic than in the past, a fact that the KMT cannot but admit tacitly. Given the abnormal structure of the current national assembly, it is only natural for the people to place high hopes on and show enthusiasm for the mass line.

As for freedom of association, the most significant event this year is that the political opposition in Taiwan finally had the KMT lift the 40-year-old "party ban" and set up on 28 September the first real opposition party in Taiwan in 46 years--the Democratic Progressive Party. Yet obstinate and high-handed as ever, the KMT repeatedly argued fallaciously that the party is an "illegal organization."

What the KMT, which has had a one-party monopoly for years, fears most is the institutionalization of the opposition political forces. Therefore, when it heard rumors that the "Non-party Public Policy Research Association" was planning to set up more branches all over the place, the KMT Central Committee resolved on 19 April that if the association went ahead to set up local branches, the whole association, from headquarters to branches, would be banned. On the other hand, should the association decide otherwise, the KMT might still tolerate the status quo. For a while, the political situation was very tense because of the KMT's tough attitude. So on 10 May, four academics, acting as intermediaries, invited three deputy secretaries-general of the Policy Council under the KMT Central Committee and seven non-party personalities to engage in the first "dialogue." During the "dialogue," the KMT insisted that the Non-Party Public Policy Research Association change its name and be registered, a demand rejected by the non-party personalities. In fact a few hours before the dialogue on 10 May, the Taipei branch of the association was formally established. In response, other localities also began setting up their branches one after another. On 6 August, Chang Kingyu [1728 0079 5148], director of the Information Bureau of the Executive Yuen, declared that the Non-Party Public Policy Research Association had so far failed to register with or seek permission from the government agency in charge in accordance with the "law" and that it was patently obvious that the branches it had set up were "illegal organizations." Faced with pressures from the KMT, non-party personalities then held "party-organizing explanatory meetings" in various places in a broad attempt to generate public support. One gathering, the "meeting held to promote constitutional rule and explain party organizing" at Chungshan National Elementary School on 15 August, attracted almost 40,000 people and was most warmly received. Even as late as 27 September, Minister of Justice Shin Chi Yang [2457 0796 2254] stressed in the Legislative Yuen that it was not appropriate for new parties to be formed at the present stage and that if they were set up, they would be banned as provided by law.

On 28 September, the DPP declared its establishment. Taken by surprise, the KMT momentarily did not know how to deal with it and could only declare that the DPP was still in a "substantive preparatory stage" and that the KMT did not "recognize" it. On 10 October, KMT Chairman Chiang Chingkuo said that "any new party must honor the constitution, support the basic national policy of opposing communism, and make a clean break with the Taiwan independence movement." Next day, the DPP issued a statement which emphasized, "The party pursues progress in accordance with democratic concepts and naturally advocates pacifism and opposes violence. The party is ready to work with all political organizations, at home and abroad, which support peaceful reform. It does not want to have anything to do with any organization which advocates violent revolution." The statement also pointed out that only by strictly abiding by the constitution and implementing democratic constitutional rule in

earnest can Taiwan prove that it is different from Communist China and only then will it be qualified and able to talk about combating communism. On 6 November, 18 members of the working committee of the DPP called a press conference where they formally announced their party platform and draft party constitution. On 8 November, party members in all localities elected their representatives. On 10 November, the DPP held its party congress in Taipei, which formally adopted the party constitution and platform and elected the central executive committee, central review committee, and central standing committee. Chiang Pengchien [3068 7720 1017] was elected its first chairman.

On 6 December, the results of the national elections of people's representatives were announced. Of the 44 candidates endorsed by the DPP, 12 were elected to the Legislative Council (which was enlarged by six seats) and 11 to the National Assembly (enlarged by 6 seats), of whom 10 captured the highest number of votes in their respective electoral districts, a sign of public expectations and support for the new party. In this election, candidates endorsed by the non-party Hou Yuen Hui obtained 22.17 percent of total votes cast, compared to 14.7 percent in local elections last year, an increase of 7.37 percentage points in a year, or by about 50 percent. This increase in voting strength can only be considered rapid.

In the latest elections in labor organizations, the two candidates of the ruling party were both defeated, while Legislative Council candidate Wang Tsungsung [3769 5115 2646] and National Assembly candidate Hsu Meiying [1776 5019 5391] both endorsed by the DPP, were elected, suggesting a shift in labor's political attitudes. The law provides that an industrial or labor union must be organized whenever there are more than 30 people in a county or city who are engaged in a particular industry, profession, or trade. Labor law also gives any male or female worker over the age of 16 who is living in a county or city within labor-organizing area the right and obligation to join the proper professional or labor union. Be that as it may, the number of workers in Taiwan who have so far joined labor unions actually remains very small. There have been instances where management deliberately thwarted such participation. In March, for instance, workers at Changlung Transport Company, which is part of Changjung Sea Transport Relations Enterprise, organized a union. Once the major officers of the union were elected, they were dismissed by the company without reason. In another example, when the Taipei Taxi Drivers Association applied to register with the Social Bureau, the municipal government refused to give permission even after dragging its feet for a long time. Still the taxi drivers went ahead and declared the formation of a union on their own on 5 November. It is understood that administrative personnel at all government levels and workers in education are still barred from organizing or joining labor unions.

Factually speaking, the public's rights of assembly and association should be protected by the law, with the exception of those activities which involve coercion and brutal force and are aimed at committing a crime and which violate Articles 149, 150, and 154 of the constitution. The KMT government defies the rule of law and capriciously resorts to such emergency powers as the unconstitutional "Organic Law Governing Private Organizations during an Emergency" and Section 1, Article 11 of the outdated "Martial Law" to suppress the opposition. In October KMT Chairman Chiang Chingkuo publicly announced

that to conform with changing times, martial law would be lifted along with the ban on parties. Whether this laudable intention would be translated into concrete action in good faith is still unknown.

V. Economic and Social Rights

Article 15 of the constitution states, "The people's rights to livelihood, work, and property shall be protected." With growing social pluralization in recent years, Taiwan is now at a new economic turning-point. Many people have begun to take their rights to livelihood, work, and property seriously. But government policies have not reacted with corresponding promptness and effectiveness. Some people therefore have no other recourse than to state their case publicly through demonstrations and protests.

The question of "veteran land grant certificate." According to the Executive Yuen's announcement on 9 May, a total of 788,184 veteran land grant certificates had been issued as of late 1985. Assuming that each certificate grants a veteran 0.14 hectare of paddy field, then the total amount of land involved would be 144,745 hectares, about one-fifth of the combined area of paddy fields in Taiwan Province. The Executive Yuen said that under land grant regulations, the certificate was a "commitment" to the rights and interests of soldiers and officers who had fought against the communists. It was not designed to directly safeguard or provide for veterans' livelihood. A heated debate took place at the Taipei municipal council on 5 July. Non-party councilors proposed that the government buy back all land grant certificates to benefit the veterans. KMT councilors, on the other hand, still contended that the land grant certificate has "tangible" political significance. At the annual meeting of the national assembly late this year, 289 delegates again signed a joint petition putting forward these solutions to the "veteran land grant certificate" problem:

-- retired or discharged officers and servicemen should be allowed to submit their land grant certificates to a government-designated bank in return for credit;

-- to lessen the burden, the central government may consider buying back the certificates by stages (on an annual basis) or according to the age of the certificate holders;

-- divide newly reclaimed land and public land among veterans who are certificate holders and have farming capability so that they can earn a living on their own by working the land; and

-- those who are too old and weak to farm should be given cash payments as appropriate to ensure a minimum standard of living for them.

In labor-management disputes, labor is gradually changing its suffer-in-silence attitude and adopting the tactic of public protest. On 11 January, for instance, over 100 workers from the Hehsinhsing Industrial Company in Hunei Township staged a protest over unpaid wages. On 15 January, a labor dispute broke out at Shengteng Metal Company in Lungtan Township where over 20 workers had not been paid for 3 months and where 2 workers whose fingers were

severed and arms fractured while at work had received no compensation. On 9 April, more than 80 special workers at a construction site at the Hsingta Electric Power Plant belonging to the Taiwan Electric Company brought their case to the Executive Yuan and staged a protest there. On 21 April, workers dismissed by the management at the Kilung plant of the China Shipbuilding Company held a press conference openly charging that the company was unfair in laying off workers and demanded a third evaluation. On 10 May, over 100 special engineering workers at Hsiehhe Power Plant of the Taiwan Electric Company, scheduled for payoff in June, sent a joint letter to the relevant central, provincial, and municipal agencies, stating their case and demanding fair reasonable treatment. On 20 May, 183 special engineering workers at Nuclear Power Plant No 3 of Taiwan Electric Company staged a sit-in outside company headquarters protesting the company's failure to deal with dismissed workers in accordance with explanations from the Interior Ministry. On 7 June, Taiwan Railroad Bureau fired more than 100 temporary contract workers who worked at various sections of its network of railroads. All they got was a dismissal letter; there was no retirement pension and no severance pay. As a result, 20 workers petitioned the National Federation of Labor Unions on 18 June. On 1 August, 50 workers' representatives again gathered in front of the main entrance of the Interior Ministry to present a petition. On 16 June, 100 Taiwan Aluminum Company workers about to be laid off went to the Legislative Yuan to plead their case and protest the unfairness of their dismissal, with placards saying, "Losses at Taiwan Aluminum are not our responsibility. We have to make a living." On 28 June, 24 female attendants, dismissed without cause by Taipei Sanchung Passenger Transport Company from its Hsinchuang station, staged a protest at the main station and almost clashed with management. On 12 July they held a press conference at a branch office of the labor union where they publicly accused the Sanchung Passenger Transport Company of laying off staff covertly, deliberately trifling with the law, and exploiting labor, and expressed the hope that social opinion would uphold justice and support their effort to help themselves. They demanded that their contracts with the company be terminated and that they be offered reasonable severance pay based on seniority. On 20 June, 200 Taipei taxi drivers critical of the existing company affiliation system launched a large-scale joint petition and demanded that the relevant government agency amend the regulations as soon as possible to free them from the company affiliation system. They drew a response from taxi drivers in Taichung, 282 of whom signed a petition on 12 July to support their fight for their own rights and interests. Because of obstruction by intelligence units, however, only four drivers took part in the petition on 14 July. Still these four drivers drove to Taichung municipal council and provincial council as planned to present their case. Strangely enough, both places were blanketed with agents and intelligence personnel as if a formidable enemy were approaching. On 3 August, some dissatisfied workers from Shengfu Chemical Company in Chun'an Township, Miaoli County, took their case to the social department of the county government. Two days earlier, the company had suddenly announced its closure, dismissed 85 workers, and paid them half the severance pay due.

Other disputes relating to livelihood, work, and property include the following. On 31 July, over 200 merchants from the public market in Peitou marched to the municipal government carrying banners and placards to protest the unfair manner in which the market management department of the Taipei

municipal government allocated stalls. They wanted the department to decide the businesses on the first and second floors by drawing lots in the interest of fairness. From early August, a number of property owners and local residents opposed to the development of the Chungyangtzu industrial district in Hsinkang Township, Chia Yi County, protested to the provincial and county governments and held a press conference where they criticized the county government for taking over the land improperly. On 18 August, almost 100 sales assistants from Taipei Fruit Market No 1 presented a petition to the municipal council and defied an order from the municipal government that they relocate to Pinchiang Market. In response to the hospital's improper staff assignment, a group of elderly maids at Jen Ai Hospital in Taipei suddenly gathered at the nursing department on 30 August and demanded that the hospital refrain from shuffling regular staff members at will. On 1 September, residents on Nungchang Lane in Taipei joined one another in hanging scores of protest banners in front of their stores. The banners read, "Protest Taiwan National University for appropriating public land by force," and "National Taiwan University destroys our homes." On 5 September, over 200 of the current employees of the 10 credit unions assembled in front of the party headquarters and the Legislative Yuan, placards in hand, demanding that the treasury formally record in writing all salary payments. On 7 September, residents on Lane 46 off Linsen Road South in Taipei put up protest banners, protesting the failure of National Taiwan University to abide by an agreement and its decision to tear down houses and retake the land by force earlier than scheduled on 9 September. On 9 September, over 200 workers from the Hsichih Plant of the Taiwan Iron Smelting Company went to the Supervisory Yuan in 4 tour buses and presented their case concerning the rejection of the Taiwan Iron Smelting Company's reorganization plan by the Tulin branch of the Taipei district court. On 17 September, over 40 villagers' representatives from Chuangwei Township in Yi Lan went to the county government to make an emergency appeal: they wanted the government to stop sand merchants from quarrying along the rivers near Meifu and Hsinnan Villages on the northern bank of Lanyang River so that their special vegetable area, which they had spent 30 years cultivating diligently, would not be destroyed in 1 day. On 13 December 150 foremen from RCA Electronics Company, unhappy over a pay cut, gathered at the county government to air their case. On 18 December, 40 taxi drivers, victims of the Chaohsiang Taxi Company's failure to pay its debts, went to the department of transportation to present their case. On 22 December, over 100 engineering and technical workers from the Lanyang area administrative office of the forestry bureau again sent 5 representatives to the social department after repeatedly failing to persuade the bureau to issue retirement pay in accordance with factory law.

VI. Environmental Human Rights

Environment-related protests this year outnumber those in any previous year. What deserves mention most is that people in Tali Township in Taichung County finally set up on 27 April a self-help anti-pollution organization, the "Taichung County Pollution Prevention Association," after suffering for years from pollution caused by the local Sanhuang Pesticide Factory. In the past Tali townspeople expressed their hatred for pollution in violent rage. They had also been invited by local intelligence units for talks. In the end, however, virtuous honest townsfolk finally won the support of the forces of

social justice and, guided by the social bureau of Taichung County, organized Taiwan's first private pollution prevention organization.

Dupont's plan to build a plant in Lukang was also a focal point of discussion this year. Since 3 April as many as 15,000 Lukang residents have signed a petition to the Environmental Protection Bureau of the Sanitation Department demanding that the U.S. firm be prevented from setting up a plant in the Chengpin industrial district to produce titanium dioxide. On 4 June, Lukang launched a large-scale anti-Dupont movement. A thousand students, led by their art teachers, drew cartoons and displayed them on the streets. On 24 June, close to 1,000 residents took to the street to demonstrate and protest. They carried all kinds of banners and wore uniforms emblazoned with the words, "I love Taiwan, I do not want Dupont." On 2 July, 15 Taiwan University students organized an "anti-Dupont investigation group" and distributed a statement on the streets in Lukang: "Taiwan University students join the anti-Dupont movement." On 4 July, about 60 Lukang residents brought their case to the Legislative Yuan, Supervisory Yuan, Information Bureau, and Dupont Company. On 17 August, Lukang residents organized an "anti-pollution excursion," not knowing that the police, having concluded that it was improper for 300 citizens to wear "I love Taiwan, I do not want Dupont" uniforms, had despatched a large force to surround them. The impasse lasted a long 6 hours. On 12 October, the "Changhua County Pollution Prevention Association" was set up, the province's second private spontaneous anti-pollution group. On 13 December, the association sent almost 400 people to the Presidential Palace where 4 representatives submitted the original copy of 16,500 signatures by people opposed to the Dupont plant.

Other controversial activities arising from environmental issues were multifarious. One group of activities stemmed from people's demands for environmental quality. For instance, on 15 April, about 100 resident representatives from Shuangcheng Street in the Chungshan district in Taipei went to the city council, banners in hand, protesting the city government's plan to designate their street as an area where peddlers could operate, a move which would lead to noise and a deterioration in the quality of the living environment. On 28 April, over 100 residents near Weihetao in Shihlin District protested outside the city council; they were opposed to the plan by the city government to build a hog auction yard on new land near Weihetao, which would destroy residential tranquillity. On 6 June, residents from such areas as Shimen, Chinsan, and Wanli in Taipei County signed a petition to the Taiwan Electric Company demanding that the company allocate money in its budget to subsidize public facilities in the areas where it was going to build two nuclear power plants. The demand was made because the construction of the nuclear power plants would affect local development. On 17 July, 150 villagers from Chungyang, Yuehmei, and Sanchientso in Hsinkang Township, Chiayi County, carrying all kinds of banners, descended upon the county government, shouting, "Let us live! Taiwan Chemical Company, get out!" On 11 August, about 300 people from Hsinpei Township in Pingtung County gathered outside the village council, their white cloth banners protesting the construction in their township of the garbage collection center for the seventh district. On 7 November, hundreds of residents from villages like Hsiufeng and Juitian in Luku Township in Nantou County made a collective appeal to the authorities concerned, opposing the decision by the township to

build a garbage dump at Chingshuihsia, severely jeopardizing the physical and mental health of nearby residents and endangering the ecology of the province's only fish and shrimp preserve.

The most serious case of pollution caused by factory operations involved the Kaoyin Chemical Plant in Taitan Village in Kuanyin Township, Taoyuan County. Cadmium pollution over a period of many years has gotten so bad that the village had no choice but to relocate. Then there were such notable cases as the discharge of "black oil" into Shanwei fishing harbor by China Petroleum Company's Linyuen Plant, the disaster caused by the "oil rain" produced by the Kaohsiung refinery of the same company, and the pollution caused by the construction of a liquefied natural gas receiving station at Hsinkang Village in Yangan Township in Kaohsiung that also belonged to China Petroleum. Turning to air pollution, on 24 May, pesticide leaked from the Juifeng Pesticide Company in Hsinshan Li in Hsinchu, which caused dizziness and vomiting among neighboring residents. On 10 June, hydrochloric acid gas escaped from Jenwu Factory in Taisu. Several children in the Yekuang Kindergarten nearby suffered from poisoning. On 17 June, an organic solvent leaked from Chanyu Chemical Company at Hsinchuangtsu in Hengshan Township, Hsinchu County, which caused vomiting and poisoning among over 100 nearby residents. On 14 August, 100 villagers from Wujih Township in Taichung County gathered outside a factory that made titanium dioxide, protesting its emission of waste gas. The Chinshan Chemical Plant of China Metal Company in Chinshan Township, Taipei County, has been discharging waste gas and sewage containing strong acid for years. On 30 September, 50 protesting townspeople descended upon the factory, posted slogans, and overturned tables and chairs in a fit of outrage. After putting up for years with the obnoxious gases released into the atmosphere by the Tayuan industrial district, about 30 villagers from Neihai Village in Tayuan Township, Taoyuan County, on 4 October approached the proper units to complain and present their case. On 7 November, almost 100 people from Hsinpu Town surrounded Juifeng Pesticide Company demanding that it thoroughly check and fix its equipment before reopening.

Pollution caused by smoke. The dispute arising from the burning of scrap metals in Kaohsiung County and along Shiherhjen Stream in Tainan County had subsided for a while. Then it flared up again in early August over the pollution caused by abandoned electric cables. Residents in the neighborhood mounted a strong protest and organized a "self-defense team," which armed itself with clubs and sticks, ready to confront the illegal operators. On 6 November, a fire broke out at the waste dump in the Tafa scrap metal special zone in Taliao Township, Kaohsiung County, which provoked fierce protests among the villagers. In late November, thick smoke billowing from a coke factory in Linyuan Township in Kaohsiung that belonged to China Synthetic Rubber Company killed the fish and shrimp of over 1,000 aquaculture households in the Shanwei area. These people were driven to launch a strong protest.

Sewage pollution remains a serious problem today. Sewage discharged by the Lichangjung Chemical Plant introduced methanol into groundwater. The residents became terrified of drinking from that source. For a long time the problem remained unresolved. Then the extremely unhappy residents took action again and again to protest and were only pacified when the factory pledged that it would not reopen until after the discharge of sewage had been treated

satisfactorily. The National Federation of Industry disclosed on 14 October that at the time there were over 6,000 registered factories which discharged sewage, of which only 625 were fitted with pollution prevention equipment. Of this, a mere 3 percent were estimated to have pollution treatment equipment that was completely up to par. The Sanitation Department of Taipei Province also said on 13 October that one-third of the industrial zones were not yet equipped with sewage treatment plants and that most of the plants already in place were not up to standard. In industrial zones that have treatment plants, as many as 165 factories still have not channelled their sewage into the plants. As for industrial zones without treatment plants, 280 factories had not built their own treatment facilities or commissioned others to treat the sewage for them. We can thus gather that the Lichangjung sewage pollution case is only one of the many cases that came to light and have led to public protest.

VII. Conclusion

History tells us that human rights must be fought for. Rulers who possess power (wealth) often degenerate into closed, conservative cliques. They know no such thing as "human rights" and may even deliberately trample upon the masses' human rights. History also tells us time and again that only by uniting among themselves can the people save themselves and resist oppression and behavior that rides roughshod over human rights.

After decades of ceaseless struggle by the opposition and in the wake of rising support for them by a socially conscious public, the KMT government has no choice but to promise to end martial law and lift the ban on parties "soon." This limited dosage of liberalization notwithstanding, many problems remain. Disputes over economic, social, and environmental rights have been on the rise, a sign that official public policies have failed to respond as fast and as much as required by public demands. These disputes also remind the public that they must exercise more effective supervision over the rulers. And supervision will inevitably expose the conservatism and corruption resulting from the abnormalities in the existing political system and power structure. Consequently, whether human rights can be more effectively protected in the future depends on raising the consciousness of the masses. Individual consciousness will lead to collective consciousness. Only when everybody becomes aware of his rights and then unites to fight for them can privilege be made to yield to "people power."

Nineteen eighty-seven has begun. Let's repeat, "As long as human rights violations exist, our concern will not rest." It is hoped that everybody will devote a little of his mental and physical effort to the protection and improvement of human rights.

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LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN TAIWAN

Taipei KUANHUI TSACHI [CARE MAGAZINE] in Chinese No 53, Jan 87 pp 14-17

[Text] Nineteen eighty-six has gone and the spring festival is just around the corner. In years past, many people in Taiwan have become political prisoners for holding different political opinions and ideas. Not a few of them are still in jail, some serving life sentences. Both the prisoners and their families continue to suffer from pain and anguish. We must again appeal earnestly to the ruling authorities to free all political prisoners in the name of democracy and human rights.

According to the current files of Kuanhui Chunghsin, 55 political prisoners are still in jail. Their conditions are as follows:

Eight people are serving life sentences:

1. Pa Yatsan (a native of Changhua, has served over 11 years)
2. Kuo Yuehwen (Kuangtung, years in prison not known)
3. Wang Hsingnan (Tainan, 9 years)
4. Tai Huakuang (Hopei, almost 10 years)
5. Shih Mingte (Kaohsiung, over 7 years)
6. Yang Chinhai (Kaohsiung, 10 1/2 years)
7. Lin Junghsiao (Pingtung, 7 1/2 years)
8. Tsao Yiwu (Pingtung, over 13 years)

Fifteen people are serving 15-year sentences:

1. Yu Suchen (a native of Kaohsiung, over 8 years)
2. Chu Tzuchao (Chekiang, about 10 years)
3. Hung Weihe (Taipei, over 13 years)
4. Chou Chinsheng (Hunan, over 11 years)
5. Hou Tefu (Szuchuan, years in prison not known)
6. Kao Chungchien (Tainan, 10 1/2 years)
7. Kao Chinzi (Taitung, over 8 years)
8. Chen Mingchung (Kaohsiung, 10 1/2 years. Served another 10-year term earlier for his part in the 28 February affair.)
9. Chen Chinhuo (Kachsiung, 10 1/2 years)
10. Huang Kunnen (Chia Yi, 12 1/2 years)
11. Hsu Nangu (a native of Fukien, years in prison not known)
12. Teng Wenhua (mainland, years in prison not known)
13. Lai Minglieh (Taiwan, over 9 years)

14. Tsai Chunchun (Fukien, over 14 years)
15. Cheng Chentung (Kuangtung, 6 1/2 years)

Two persons are serving 14-year sentences:

1. Yeh Taolei (Chekiang, 6 1/2 years)
2. Huang Hsinchieh (Taipei, over 7 years)

One person is serving a 13-year sentence:

1. Kao Haoyuen (Yunlin, over 6 years)

Fourteen people are serving 12-year sentences:

1. Lin Kuotsai (Kuangtung, over 7 years)
2. Ma Mingshan (Chekiang, over 11 years)
3. Kao Chintsai (Kaohsiung, 10 1/2 years)
4. Chen Kuohsun (Yilan, over 1 year)
5. Chen Weichi (Fukien, over 10 years)
6. Chen Tesung (Chia Yi, over 8 years)
7. Yao Chiawen (Chang Hua, over 7 years)
8. Chang Chunhung (Nantou, over 7 years)
9. Chiang Chingyao (Chekiang, over 10 years)
10. Hung Tsungli (Taitung, over 8 years)
11. Lien Chincheng (Fukien, years in prison not known)
12. Hsu Chinkan (Taitung, over 8 years)
13. Liu Kuochi (Taichung, over 9 years)
14. Yen Mingsheng (Kaohsiung, 10 1/2 years)

Five [as published] people are serving 10-year sentences:

1. Wang Chinghsiang (Shantung, over 13 years)
2. Hsu Teliang (Hupei, over 8 years)
3. Chen Wenvsiung (Taitung, 8 1/2 years)
4. Chang Huawen (Shanhsia, 7 1/2 years)
5. Huang Hua (Kilung, over 10 years)
6. Pan Sunghsiung (Pingtung, over 8 years)

One person is serving a 7 1/2-year sentence:

1. Lin Yichuan (Taipei, over 6 years)

Three people are serving 7-year sentences:

1. Chiang Hanying (Hunan, over 5 years)
2. Lin Chiatian (Chia Yi, over 7 years)
3. Ching Chihchang (Shanhsia, years in prison not known)

One person is serving a 6 1/2-year sentence:

1. Lu Kengpei (Tainan, over 5 years)

Four people are serving 6-year sentences:

1. Chiang Chienchi (Hualien, 3 1/2 years)
2. Nien Chaonan (Taipei, over 1 year)
3. Hsu Chaohung (Miaoli, almost 2 years)
4. Wei Tingchao (Taoyuen, over 7 years. Has been imprisoned twice.)

Two people are serving 5-year sentences:

1. Tu Shaohsi (Kuangtung, over 4 years)
2. Chen Chienwei (Taipei, 1 1/2 years)

Two people are serving 4-year sentences

1. Yin Tianfang (Chiangsu, over 3 years)
2. Hsieh Weihsiung (Miaoli, years in prison not known)

Twelve people are serving 3-year sentences:

1. Yu Hsinmin (Honan, almost 2 years)
2. Li Changfa (Honan, over 2 years)
3. Lin Chichang (Nantou, almost 3 years)
4. Hung Chinliang (Penghu, almost 2 years)
5. Chou Wenlung (Hupei, years in prison not known)
6. Chen Paochin (mainland, 2 1/2 years)
7. Yang Shu [character illegible] (Honan, 2 1/2 years)
8. Tsou Changpo (Fukien, 2 1/2 years)
9. Yen Chihchieh (Honan, over 2 years)
10. Teng Taiping (Hunan, 2 years)
11. Teng Hsiufeng (Szuchuan, almost 2 years)
12. Chien Pingan (Chekiang, 2 1/2 years)

Two people are serving 2 1/2-year sentences:

1. Lin Wenchieh (Taipei, 1 1/2 years)
2. Shih Hsingchung (Hsin Chu, 1 1/2 years)

One person is serving a 2-year sentence:

1. Chen Wenhui (Miao Li, over 1 year)

Two people are serving a 1 1/2-year sentence:

1. Cheng Nanjung (Yi Lan, 7 months)
2. Lin Chengchieh (Taipei, 4 months)

Three people are serving 8-month sentences:

1. Chen Shui pien (Tainan, over 7 months)
2. Li Yiyang (Kilung, over 7 months)
3. Huang Tianfu (Taipei, over 7 months)

Two Others

1. Wu Chenming (Tainan, originally sentenced to guided training. Has served over 2 years)
2. Chen Chienchiu (Fukien, sentence not known. Has served over 12 years)

Twenty prisoners complete their terms this year and are due for release soon. They are: Chen Shui pien, Li Yiyang, Huang Tianfu, Chien Pingan, Lin Chichang, Wei Tingchao, Yin Tianfang, Lin Yichuan, Lu Kengpei, Li Changfa, Lin Chiatian, Ma Mingshan, Chen Paoching, Yang Shu [character illegible], Tsou Changpo, Yen Chihchieh, Teng Taiping, Tsai Chunchun, Chen Wenhui, and Tu Shaohsi.

A. The following have served out their terms:

1. Li Taichuan. Born in Szuchuan in 1925. A member of the first batch of graduates from the Air Force Academy. Antagonized the government by advocating the "three forms of communication with the mainland" and was arrested on 13 November 1982 on charges of "spreading propaganda for the bandits." Re-educated for 3 years. Freed on 23 January 1986.
2. Lu Hsiuyi. Born in Taipei County in 1941. Holds a masters degree from the Political Science Department of Cheng Chih University and the Cultural and Political Research Institute, and a doctoral degree in politics from the University of Paris. Served as chairman of the Political Science Department at Cultural University and concurrently chairman of the Administration and Management Department in its evening university in 1980. Arrested on 8 January 1983 in connection with the "Chien Tian Kuang Chih insurrection case" and was sentenced to reeducation for 3 years. Released from jail on 2 March 1986.
3. Chiao Wenting. Born in Honan in 1929. After discharge from the military, he was at various times a miner, truck driver, and peddler. While working as a taxi driver, he made some remarks critical of the government and was arrested on 23 December 1982 for "spreading propaganda favorable to the bandits." Re-educated for 3 years. Released from jail on 16 March 1986.
4. Hsu Kaijung. Born in Kuangtung in 1928. An officer of the first battalion of the first armored division in the army. Arrested on 29 August 1982 for "spreading propaganda for bandits." Re-educated for 3 years. Freed on 4 January 1986.
5. Lin Chunghui. Born in 1917. Sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on "armed rebellion" charges. Freed in April 1986.
6. Chang Chingchuan. Born in Taichung in 1951. Returning from a sightseeing trip to the mainland, he was arrested in March 1983 for "spreading propaganda for bandits." Re-educated for 3 years. Freed April 1986.
7. Wang Chinhsu. Born in 1955. Overseas Chinese from Vietnam who returned to Taiwan after Vietnam fell to the communists. Sentenced to a 5-year prison term on suspicion of "spreading propaganda for bandits." Freed April 1986.
8. Wang Naihsin. Born in Taichung in 1928. Graduated from Jente Pharmaceutical College. Arrested 24 July 1976 for involvement in the "Sanshengtang Bookstore" case. Sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. No open trial. Released from jail on 24 July 1986.
9. Li Yaohua. Born in 1925. Arrested in October 1983 for "spreading propaganda for bandits." Re-educated for 3 years.
10. Chen Hanbin. Also re-educated for 4 years for "spreading propaganda for bandits."

11. Huang Chetsung. Born in Chia Yi in 1935. Technical school graduate. Arrested on 1 September 1978 for involvement in the "Wu Taian case." Sentenced to a 8-year term. Freed on 2 September 1986.

12. Chang Senyuen. Born in Kaohsiung in 1941. Arrested on 3 September 1978 for involvement in the "Wu Taian" case. Sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment.

13. Yang Chunshen. Born in Kuichou in 1932. Upon his return to Taiwan after visiting relatives on the mainland, he was arrested and had to undergo re-education for 3 years. Freed on 12 October 1986.

14. Tsai Yicheng. Born in Taipei in 1927. Was in the printing business. Arrested on 30 July 1979 in connection with the "Sanshengtang Bookstore" case. No public trial. Sentenced to 10 years.

15. Chen Chienchiu. Born in Fukien in 1923. Sentenced to 7 years in jail for "spreading propaganda for bandits."

16. Kao Changhsium. Born in Taipei in 1944. Taxi driver. Arrested in April 1983 for "spreading propaganda for bandits." Re-educated for 3 years. Freed in November 1986.

B. Parolees

Fourteen political prisoners were paroled on 4 February 1986. For information on them, please consult KUANHUI TSACHI, Issue 48, pp 22-23. Their sentences are listed below:

1. Wang Naichi, a native of Fukien; 15 years, served 12 years.
2. Wang Juwen, Fukien; life sentence, served 12 years.
3. Wang Chunting, Shantung; 15 years, served 12 years.
4. Li Shihchieh, Fukien; life sentence, served 20 years.
5. Wu Yutsun, Hunan; 12 years; served over 10 years.
6. Liang Chuchien, Kuangtung; 15 years, served 12 years.
7. Liang Linghui, Kuangtung; life sentence, served 19 years.
8. Chuang Hsun, Nantou; 10 years, served 8 years.
9. Liu Kaiyun, Hunan; 12 years, served 10 years.
10. Liu Chingjung, Taitung; 12 years, served 8 years.
11. Cheng Huichuan, Hunan; 15 years, served 10 years.
12. Tai Mien, Hunan; 15 years; served 10 years
13. Su Maosung, Fukien; 15 years, served 14 years.
14. Chen Chu, Yilan; 12 years, over 6 years.

On 31 October 1986, the Kuomintang [KMT] government paroled 13 political prisoners.

1. Wu Jungyuen. Born in Tainan in 1949. Graduated from Cheng Kung University. Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1972 on "armed rebellion" charges in connection with the "National Alliance of Universities" case. Co-defendants in the case were:

Tsai Chunchun (Cheng Kung University student)
Chung Chunlung (Cheng Kung University student)

Lin Shouyi (Tankiang College of Arts and Sciences)
Lin Chingtian (Tankiang College of Arts and Sciences)
Wu Chinchiang (Fengchia College)
Huang Wenchen (Kaohsiung Provincial Commercial Vocational School)

2. Chen Shenching. Born in Kaohsiung in 1945. Band leader at Huang Hou Ballroom. Sentenced to life imprisonment because of his contacts with the "Taiwan independence movement" while visiting the U.S. Term reduced to 15 years in 1975.

3. Chen Shuiching. Born in Hunan in 1925. Upon leaving the army, he opened a stationery store. Arrested on a tip-off. Reports suggest that he was regarded by the KMT as an undercover agent for the bandits. Sentenced to 15-year imprisonment on armed rebellion charges.

4. Ni Wenchu. Born in Szuchuan in 1917. University graduate. Sentenced to 12 years in 1975 for joining communist organizations on the mainland in the past. No open trial.

5. Huang Hsi. Born in Hunan in 1913. Formerly with the Provincial Tobacco and Liquor Sales Bureau. Sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in 1975 for participating in communist organizations in China in the past. No open trial.

6. Chang Shuchi. Born in Hunan in 1912. Originally an elementary school teacher. His case similar to that of Huang Hsi. Other co-defendants in the case were: Wu Yutsun, Kao Chihli, Chou Chinsheng, Chang Shuchi, Liu Chienan, and Liu Kaiyun.

7. Hsiung Chieh. A native of Chekiang. Graduated from Chiaotung University. Passionately devoted to the student movement even in his early years. He joined the Railroad Bureau after coming to Taiwan and was a senior cadre at the bureau when he was arrested. Sentenced to prison for 15 years on rebellion charges and for supporting the bandits.

8. Chang Lanting. Born in Hopei in 1922. Previously a temporary employee at Cheng Kung University and was on the staff of the police unit dealing with foreign nationals. Sentenced to 10 years in 1978 on charges of armed rebellion. Co-defendant: Hsu Teliang. Between Republic Years 45 and 48, the two of them underwent 3 years of re-education for harboring "radical ideas." After release, they grew dissatisfied with reality and were given to griping, probably because of the frustrations of making a living. In 1978, they started griping while drinking with some young people from a mountain tribe. After investigations, intelligence personnel accused them of "organizing a rebellion and attempting to overthrow the government illegally" and slapped each of them with a 10-year sentence.

9. Lin Chienchung. Born in Tainan in 1929. Graduated from Tainan Teachers' College. Formerly a teacher at a national elementary school. Arrested in 1972 for involvement in the "Taiwan independence revolutionary army--Cheng Ping case." Sentenced to life imprisonment on 11 April 1974 on charges of "attempting to shoot Chiang Ching-kuo" and "attempting to overthrow the government illegally" under a law designed to punish rebels. Life sentence shortened to 15-year term in 1975.

10. Yu Jihsheng. Born in Chekiang in 1926. University graduate. Formerly a teacher, merchant, movie businessman. Sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in 1975 for "taking part in communist organizations while on the mainland." Co-defendant: Ma Mingshan, a native of Chekiang, police officer.

11. Tseng Kuisheng. Born in Fukien in 1919. Teachers' college graduate. Education inspector in Kaohsiung County. Principal of Fengshan National Elementary School. Arrested on 25 April 1972 for "joining the CPC while on the mainland" and was sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of rebellion. Sentence reduced to 15 years in 1977.

12. Liu Sunghsiung no data.

13. Chao Hsinhsiu no data.

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VOTERS' CONCERNS, CANDIDATES' ISSUES POLLED

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 13 Nov 86 p 2

[Excerpts] In the supplementary Legislative Yuan elections in Taipei and Kaohsiung this year, voters are most concerned about three things: traffic control, air pollution, law and order and police administration, whereas political candidates pay the closest attention to social welfare, diplomacy and national defense, human rights protection, and economic liberalization, according to the public opinion survey, "voters' concerns," conducted by this newspaper and co-sponsored by the "Public Opinion Polling Association of the Republic of China."

Table 1. Comparison of Taipei Voters' Concerns with Candidates' Issues in the Parliamentary Elections

Voters' Concerns in Order of Importance			Candidates' Issues		
Order	Item	Percent	Order	Item	Percent
1	Traffic control	30.7	1	Social welfare	16.8
2	Air pollution	22.6	2	Diplomacy, defense	7.7
3	law and order, police administration	17.4	3	Human rights protection	5.7
4	River, water pollution	10.0	4	Ecological, scenic protection	5.3
5	road work	9.1	4	Students' homework, tutoring; looking for school at higher grade	5.3
6	Garbage	8.7	6	National dignity, identity	3.8
6	Parking	8.7	7	Economic liberalization	3.4
8	Students' homework, tutoring problems, looking for a school at higher level	7.6	8	Unemployment, jobs	2.9
9	Residential environ- mental sanitation	7.2	8	Law and order; police administration	2.9
10	Social welfare	6.7	8	Medical services, public health	2.9
11	Economic liberalization	4.6	11	New elections of central people's representatives	2.4
12	Economic prosperity	4.4	11	Lifting party ban	2.4
13	Lifting party ban	4.1	11	Taxes (tax cuts)	2.4
13	Residential noise	4.1			
15	Foreign trade	3.9			

Order	Item	Percent	Order	Item	Percent
15	Bus service quality, route planning	3.9	11	Crackdown on privilege	2.4
15	Quality of life	3.9	15	Self-determination for Taiwan people	1.9
18	Taxes (tax cuts)	3.3	15	Provisional regulations	1.9
19	National dignity, identity	3.0	15	Road work	1.9
19	Price stability	3.0	15	Traffic order	1.9
			15	Leisure and entertainment facilities	1.9
			15	Corruption	1.9

Table 2. Comparing the Concerns of Kaohsiung Voters with Candidates' Issues in the Parliamentary Elections

Voters' Concerns			Candidates' Issues		
Order	Item	Percent	Order	Item	Percent
1	Law and order, police administration	33.1	1	Social welfare	14.1
2	Traffic control	29.6	2	Economic liberalization	6.0
3	Air pollution	26.5	3	Diplomacy, defense	5.5
4	Social welfare	12.5		Student homework, tutoring problems; looking for a school at a higher grade	5.5
5	Garbage	12.5		Law and order, police administration	4.5
6	Corruption	12.4		National dignity, identity	4.0
7	Residential environmental sanitation	10.1		Self-determination for Taiwan people	3.5
8	Road work	8.6		Taxes (tax cuts)	3.5
9	Problems of street vendors	7.4		Unemployment, jobs	3.0
9	Residential noise	7.4		Ecological, scenic protection	3.0
11	Electoral corruption	7.0	9	Local self-government	3.0
11	River, water pollution	7.0	9	New elections of central people's representatives	2.5
13	Student homework, tutoring problems; looking for school at a higher grade	6.6	12	Crackdown on privilege	2.5
14	Price stability		12	Judicial independence	2.5
14	Unemployment, jobs	5.1	12	Abuses in state-owned enterprises	2.5
16	Pornography	4.7	12	Medical services, public health	2.5
17	Quality of life	4.3	12	Quality, competence of party of government personnel	2.0
18	Election fairness	3.1		Candidates' Issues	
18	Prices of apartments, houses	3.1			
18	Public facilities in housing	3.1			
18	Leisure, entertainment facilities	3.1			

Order	Item	Percent
15	Increasing public investments	2.0
15	Road work	2.0
15	Economic crimes	2.0
15	Quality of life	2.0

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TAIPEI VOTER OPINION POLL RESULTS REPORTED

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 4 Dec 86 p 2

[Excerpts] According to a public opinion poll on the "voting behavior of Taipei voters" conducted on 29 and 30 November, almost 70 percent of the people interviewed have never listened to a political forum held by Kuomintang [KMT] candidates, while 80 and almost as high as 90 percent have never listened to a political forum held by candidates of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] and candidates with no party affiliation, respectively. In the parliamentary elections, 30 percent of the interviewees have decided whom to vote for, while 65 percent have not made up their minds. The corresponding figures for the National Assembly elections are 25 and 75 percent, respectively. It shows that these last few days before the elections are a critical time for the candidates to win votes.

Supplementary Elections of Central People's Representatives in Year 75 of the Republic of China; Results of a Public Opinion Poll on Taipei Voters' Voting Behavior

1. Will you vote in the supplementary elections of central people's representatives this year?

- 1) yes: 92 percent
- 2) no: 2.3 percent
- 3) don't know or not decided: 5.7 percent

2. Have you decided whom to vote for as member of the Legislative Yuan?

- 1) yes: (go on to Question 3) 34.9 percent
- 2) not decided yet: (skip Question 3) 65.1 percent

3. Who?

- 1) name of candidate: 38.5 percent
- 2) would rather not say: 61.5 percent

4. What is your foremost consideration in choosing a candidate?

- 1) candidate's personal image (integrity, competence): 53.5 percent
- 2) political views: 21.8 percent
- 3) party affiliations: 4.2 percent
- 4) one's own direct or indirect relations to candidate (colleague, relative, friend, classmate...): 1.6 percent
- 5) party mobilization (vote matching by party, village head, or village secretary): 1.6 percent
- 6) other considerations: 17.3 percent

5. Have you decided whom to vote for as member of the National Assembly?

- 1) yes: 24.8 percent
- 2) not decided: 75 percent

6. Who?

- 1) name of candidate: 25.4 percent
- 2) would rather not say: 74.6 percent

7. What is your foremost consideration in choosing a candidate?

- 1) candidate's personal image (integrity, competence): 54.4 percent
- 2) political views: 21.4 percent
- 3) party affiliations: 4.0 percent
- 4) one's own direct or indirect relations to candidate (colleague, relative, friend, classmate): 1.5 percent
- 5) party mobilization (vote matching by party, village head, or village secretary): 1.6 percent
- 6) other considerations: 17.3 percent

8. How many private political forums organized by KMT candidates have you listened to this year?

- 1) none: 69.7 percent
- 2) one: 8.0 percent
- 3) two: 9.5 percent
- 4) three: 6.8 percent
- 5) four: 1.9 percent
- 6) more than five: 4.2 percent

9. How many private political forums organized by DPP candidates have you listened to this year?

- 1) none: 77.9 percent
- 2) one: 7.0 percent
- 3) two: 7.1 percent
- 4) three: 3.8 percent
- 5) four: 1.1 percent
- 6) more than five: 3.1 percent

10. How many private political forums organized by unaffiliated candidates have you listened to this year?

- 1) none: 87.3 percent
- 2) one: 7.4 percent
- 3) two: 2.5 percent
- 4) three: 1.3 percent
- 5) four: 0.7 percent
- 6) more than five: 50.7 percent [as published]

11. In your opinion, how widespread is electoral corruption today?

- 1) very widespread: 8.7 percent
- 2) widespread: 9.4 percent
- 3) not widespread: 20.1 percent
- 4) largely nonexistent: 15.2 percent
- 5) don't know: 46.6 percent

12. Have your friends, relatives, or neighbors come across electoral corruption?

- 1) yes: 14.2 percent
- 2) no: 76.1 percent
- 3) don't know: 9.7 percent

13. Have you personally come across electoral corruption

- 1) yes: 4.5 percent
- 2) no: 95.5 percent

14. If a candidate offers you gifts and cash, would you vote for him?

- 1) certainly: 1.1 percent
- 2) not necessarily: 20.4 percent
- 3) certainly not: 78.5 percent

15. Of the existent political parties, which are you inclined toward supporting?

- 1) KMT: 39.9 percent
- 2) DPP: 2.4 percent
- 3) Youth Party: 4.3 percent
- 4) Democratic Social Party: 0.1 percent
- 5) not inclined toward any party: 57.3 percent

16. Do you approve of the establishment of the DPP?

- 1) highly approve: 2.2 percent
- 2) approve: 19.6 percent
- 3) disapprove: 17.0 percent
- 4) strongly disapprove: 7.2 percent
- 5) no opinion or don't know: 53.9 percent

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DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES IN RECENT PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 7 Dec 86 p 2

[Text]

Distribution of Votes in Parliamentary Elections by Party (in percentages)

	KMT	Democratic Social Party	Youth Party	Democratic Progressive	No party Affiliation
Electoral District 1	66.17 (66.57)	0 (0)	0.39 (0)	23.8 (28.3)	9.63 (11.14)
Electoral District 2	69.20 (75.82)	0 (0)	0 (0)	28.43 (19.88)	2.37 (3.30)
Electoral District 3	70.73 (80.19)	0 (0)	0 (0)	18.89 (10.82)	10.38 (8.99)
Electoral District 4	65.20 (67.02)	0 (2.25)	0 (0)	12.66 (7.76)	22.14 (22.98)
Electoral District 5	67.39 (68.21)	0 (0)	0 (0)	32.61 (29.68)	0 (2.12)
Electoral District 6	100.00 (81.30)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (17.30)	0 (1.40)
Taipei	68.12 (76.48)	0.13 (0)	0 (0.27)	31.27 (19.51)	0.48 (3.74)
Kaohsiung	53.61 (53.64)	0 (0)	0 (0)	37.89 (24.16)	8.50 (22.20)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages in 1983 elections.

KMT = Kuomintang

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SPECULATION ON FUTURE SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS

Hong Kong PAI HSING [THE PEOPLE] in Chinese No 134, 12 Dec 86 pp 54-56

[Article by Zhang Jiefeng [1728 4814 7685]: "Need for Parliamentary Reform Urgent as Members Age"]

[Excerpts] In Taiwan, the "eternal parliament" not only is a political joke, but also constitutes a serious obstacle to the government's continued functioning in the future. Members were first elected to all three institutions in 1947. Legislative Yuan members serve a 3-year term, while their counterparts in the National Assembly and Control Yuan both serve 6-year terms. Soon after the first batch of members took office, however, the Kuomintang [KMT] government moved to Taiwan. Since then no election has been held in accordance with the law. The Judicial Yuan explains that to avoid any disruption, existing members would continue to exercise their power before a second election can be held. Thus people first elected in 1947 have been in office for almost 4 decades. Because their ranks have been thinning gradually due to advancing age, new supplementary seats have been added since 1969 under the "provisional regulations." These seats are filled through election upon the expiration of the terms of the incumbents. Nevertheless they make up a tiny percentage of the total membership and parliamentary institutions are still dominated by the veterans.

Professor Hu Fo [5170 0154] of the Political Science Department at National Taiwan University pointed out with an average age of 79, veteran members of the Legislative Yuan are simply too old to discharge competently the heavy duties of a legislative councilor. The idea of having additional members is precisely to give the parliamentary machinery a transfusion of new blood to keep it running properly. Supplementary members make up a tiny share of all members, but by questioning policies, they exert a great deal of pressure on the ruling party. Analyses suggest that no more than 20 of the veterans are able to debate the younger members.

As for the age of members of the National Assembly, 1980 data show that almost half were 70 to 79 years old and less than 7 percent were under 60 at the time. Total membership of the National Assembly still stood at 1,185 then, compared to 990 this year, even including members elected to fill supplementary seats. Clearly the members are fading fast.

Apart from the drastic decline in their number in recent years, the ability of elderly members to discuss official business has also become suspect. Xie Changting [6200 7022 1694], a member of the Taipei Municipal Council, said in a recent speech, "A party member on the Legislative Yuan even has to carry a sign on him when he goes out for a walk at dusk, 'If I get lost, please call xxxxxxxx.' But that person is only 78. What about the 87-year-olds? The 97-year-olds? Why are they qualified to take part in politics, to be members of the Legislative Council?"

Xie Changting also cited a tragicomic example: "Kaohsiung last year elected Miss Lin Menggui [2651 1322 6311], who is in her 30's, to the Control Yuan. Sitting beside her in the Control Yuan is an elderly member in his 80's. Whenever Miss Lin entered the room, the old councillor would stand up and asked, 'Miss, whom are you looking for?'" "Councilor Lin was briefly taken aback, then she pointed to the nameplate at her seat to indicate she was that person. Then the elderly councillor said, 'You are looking for this person? She is not here.'" "Exasperated, Miss Lin walked up to her seat, sat down, and took a sip of the tea on the desk. Only then did he realize she was Councilor Lin and said, with seeming enlightenment, 'Oh, how are you, how are you?'" "However, when Councilor Lin came into the room the next day, the old man again stood up and asked, 'Whom are you looking for, miss?' How can parliamentarians of this moral standard decide the policies for 18 million people? The older they get, the more worried and troubled we become. Yet the KMT wants these people to live to a ripe old age to safeguard the 'existence' of legally constituted authority. If they die, so would legally constituted authority die with them. Old as they are, they are still wanted to run the show. But the harder they work, the sooner they die. The KMT has not been able to solve this political contradiction for 30 years."

This joke is not meant to merely make people laugh. The most urgent issue now is how to solve the crisis in the parliamentary system. Professor Zhang Zhongdong [1728 1813 2767] of the History Department at National Taiwan University said that the trends toward political reform in recent months are interrelated. The crux of the matter is this: how are people's representatives at the center going to be replaced? In what way should new representatives emerge? Through elections, of course. But elections must be based on a fair and reasonable society. The party ban is clearly unfair and unreasonable: Without the support of party organizations, non-KMT personages are naturally at a disadvantage in elections. Therefore, lifting the party ban and martial law is a prerequisite for parliamentary reform as well as a longstanding demand by Taiwan's intellectual community.

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